THE Bombay Gazette

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.

TO SAIL EARLY IN MARCH. The A 1 Clipper Ship GREYHOUND, 1410 Tons. Has excellent accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For particulars apply to Captain JACKSON on board, or to LECKIE & Co., Agents.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

A new Teak-built Ship KUTCH MERCHANT, 639 Tons, CHARLES ASHBY, Master. For Freight or Passage, apply to GOVINDJEE VIRJEE.

FOR COCHIN.

THE A 1 Ship "SCINDIAN," 600 Tons, will sail as above positively on Friday the 27th instant.

For Freight, apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

P. S.—No cargo will be received on board after noon on the 26th.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship SALSETTE, (1,900 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain H. W. KING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 28th February at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 20th February, 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Wednesday, the 25th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Ship SINGAPORE, (1,300 Tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain J. G. GRIBBLE will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 1st March, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium, not in the Ship on 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 18th February, 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Saturday, the 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing well known Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 21st February 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. McDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 noon.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmarum, Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd February 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and have excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock noon, positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply to NASER NUBBEBHOY & Co. Bazar Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Motishaw's house.

FOR VERAVUL, MANGAROLE, PORE-BUNDER, AND CUTCH MANDVEE.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WULLEN, in charge, will leave for the above Port TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Wanted.

FEMALE ATTENDANT OVERLAND.—A highly respectable EUROPEAN FEMALE desires an engagement as above, or to take entire charge of one or two Children to Europe. She has been engaged in a similar capacity before, and produces unexceptionable references. Address F. F., *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

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TO BE LET.—From the 1st March next, a Godown situated at Fort in British Hotel Lane at present in charge of Mr. P. Mistry, apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS.

14th February, 186

TO LET.—A new, [illegible] house and [illegible] [illegible] Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MRS. McAULEY, To First Floor, No. 4, Grant Buildings.

Per last Overland Mail.

A choice assortment of fashionable MOURNING AND FANCY MILLINERY.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship *Feroze Shah* are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain DAVOREN will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for towing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bomay, 1st January 1863.

WE have, on the 1st February, established a branch of our Firm at Havre, under the style of S. TYABJEE & Co.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

CHARLES LEE, Civil Engineer, Architect, Surveyor, &c., of considerable experience in India and also in Europe, will be happy to undertake Surveys, Designs for Buildings, Estimates, &c. &c. Terms moderate. Application to be made at his residence near the Powder Works, Matarpacady, Mazagon.

17th February 1863.

RETURN BALL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received up to noon of MONDAY, the 23rd instant, when the lists WILL BE CLOSED.

W. G. CORKE, Secretary.

21st February 1863.

RETURN BALL.

THE RETURN BALL to the Masons will take place in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant. Subscription Rs. 20, entitling each subscriber to invite one Gentleman and two Ladies. Extra guests Rs. 10 each. Non-Masons only allowed to subscribe. Names of guests with subscriptions to be sent to the undersigned as early as possible.

G. RYAN, *President.*
W. G. CORKE *Secretary.*
J. H. BLAKEMAN, *Treasurer.*
C. LAKE, } *Members.*
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R. WALLACE. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mrs. MARY GREW, Widow of the late Mr. F. GREW, has contracted to sell her Oart, known by the name of "Mooghbhat *alias* Chirmada Batt," with the House, Premises, and Out-houses, with Cocoanut and other Trees, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Mahim; the said Oart is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 538, and the said Premises is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 441, containing by admeasurement 4,673-3-9th square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the North by the Oart of Dinnajee Luxmunjee, on the South and West by the Public passage, on the East by the Public Road. Any persons having claims upon the said Oart or Premises or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to Mr. J. MACFARLANE, Solicitor for the purchasers, by a notice within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed and such claims will be treated as null and void.

Bombay, dated 9th February 1863.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

મુંબઈ રાએલ સપીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE—TENTH & ELEVENTH CALL EACH OF Rs. 200 PER SHARE. The Shareholders of the Company are requested to pay into the Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, the Tenth Call of Rs. 200 per share on or before the 14th day of February 1863; and the Eleventh Call of Rs. 200 per share on or before the 16th day of March 1863; after which respective dates. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all over-due Calls, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture.

The Bank Officers will receive the amount of the above mentioned Calls only from persons producing the Share-Certificates issued by the Company certifying the payment of all the previous Calls, and only in the name of the holder of such Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAPOORJEE FRAMJEE,
Acting Secretary.

Company's Office, No. 25 Medow Street.
Bombay, 8th January 1863.

P. S.—Such of the Shareholders who have as yet not paid the Arrears of Calls and have not yet applied for Share-Certificates, are requested to do so without any further delay.

S. F. Acting Secretary.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation, suitable for a Bank, or Office, the building of which, is in contemplation, by the Advertiser, in Meadow Street, are requested to apply by letter to C. L., care of the Manager, *Times of India.*

Bombay, 19th February 1863.

A PUBLIC MEETIEG OF THE BOMBAY DIOCESAN COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE will be held in the large room of the Robert Money School, on the verge of the Esplanade (and NOT IN THE TOWN HALL, as previously advertised) on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M., to receive the Report and appoint the Select Committee.

The Chair will be taken by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, President of the Committee.

F. J. SPRING,
Secretary of the Committee.

Wednesday, 18th February 1863.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The usual Half Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee, at 3 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1863, to receive the Report of the Directors for the past half year, and to consider a proposal, that in honor of the memory of the late Bomonjee Hormusjee, Esq., the name of the Company for the future be "The Bomonjee Hormusjee Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited)."

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. COOPER, Chairman.

Bombay, Feb. 10th, 1863.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Matter of JOSEPH HARRIS, late of the Oriental Club, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, and of No. 14, Carlton Road, Maida Vale in the same County, a Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Indian Army deceased, and a Cause Collum *v.* Viveash.

The Creditors of the said JOSEPH HARRIS who died in or about the month of July, 1861, are by their Solicitors on or before the 27th day of May, 1863, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, England, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 23rd day of December 1862.

MR. FREDERICK ROWLAND, Army Accoutrement Contractor, Bellasis Road, Bombay, begs to inform Officers Commanding Corps that he is now prepared to supply every description of Military Accoutrement, Saddlery, &c., Brass Waist and Breast Plates, ornamented with Devices, embossed or engraved.

Managers of Railway Workshops, Spinning and Cotton Press Factories, and Factories where the Machinery require Leather Beltings, are informed that Mr. F. R. will undertake to execute orders for every description of Machinery Band, Belts, &c., and has always on hand Leather Dressed and Undressed, also prepared White Raw Hides for Laces.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—DESIGNS IN COMPETITION FOR A SILVER MEDAL, will be received up to the 3rd March, 1863, on either of the two following subjects in accordance with rule 36:—

Building for a *First-class Family Residence* or a block of Building divided into six distinct Residences in three flats each.

For particulars, apply to the Librarian, at the Institution's Rooms, over the Dockyard Gate.

By order of the President and Directors,
HURRYCHUND SUDASEW, Secretary.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity, respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec 1862.

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New Stock just received.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

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J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 30th December, 1862.

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DEDICATED TO THE HONORABLE SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST, by FRAMJEE BOMANJEE (late of the E. College):—This Work, to be nearly of the size of Dr. Russell's "Diary in India," 400 pages or upwards, 8vo. and nearly cloth-bound, is now being printed at the *Alliance Press*, Bombay, and will be out about the close of next month. The MS. has been looked over, with a view to judge of its merits, by more than one well-known English scholar, and been pronounced as the result of "a great deal of thought," &c. It is an *earnest* exposition of the Native character in its *social, moral,* and *intellectual* aspects, which as yet has been felt a desideratum, and in which, while treating of the fall and career of BABOO HARRICHUNDER, the late Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*—to whose memory Natives of all parts of India, and even Englishmen of rank and position at Calcutta, have resolved on erecting a monument, the Author analyses the sources of his success, traces how far these are wanting among the majority of the rising generation of India, and points out how the character of the young Indian Student may be completely formed and ameliorated. He next discusses the best means of regenerating the mass of the people; and then passes to a dissertation on "Civilisation," with a view to show that the future Civilisation of the World will take its rise from Indian soil.

With a view to give the *most general* idea of the Work, the principal heads of the contents are published and may be seen at any of our Libraries.

The price of each copy of the book will be either Four or Five Rupees.

Subscribers names will be entered at either Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL'S Fort, or ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.'s, Kalbadavie.

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Pianofortes let on hire by the DAY, MONTH, or YEAR, according to circumstances and previous arrangement.

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Pianofortes tuned by Experienced Tuners, occasionally by the month, and half-year.

PIANOFORTE REQUISITES.

Music Stools in great variety, Pianoforte Wire, Hammer Felt and Cloth, Tuning Hammers and Forks, Tuning Pipes in sets of 8 and 13, and every appliance for Pianos.

FINE TONED HARMONIUMS.

Varying from the small sized *Minima* Harmonium, to the grand *Church* Harmonium, of the power and capabilities of a large Organ.

Being in direct communication with all the leading manufactories of England and of the Continent, HERBERT & Co. can offer a numerous choice of superior Harmoniums at a most reasonable Price. All the Instruments have been made *specially for India, and to express order*: the usual defects of the Harmonium are in equality of tone and imperfect accord of the vibrators, and HERBERT & Co. have had every precaution taken to secure only such instruments as can be fairly pronounced *unimpeachable in every respect.*

Every information will be given, and the powers and capabilities of any Harmonium will be shown, on application at the Ware-rooms, Rampart Row.

HERBERT & Co. enumerate amongst their unequalled assortment—

The Minima Harmonium.
The Dulciana Harmonium.
The Cottage Harmonium
The Piccolo Model Harmonium.
The Alexandre Harmonium.
The Organ-built Harmonium.
The Patent Percussion Harmonium.
The New Perfected Harmonium.
The Drawing-Room Model Harmonium, together with the sweet-toned.

ONE HUNDRED RUPEE HARMONIUM.

MADE SPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

And a superb instrument with *two rows of keys and with twenty-two stops, in solid Oak called*

THE NEW CHURCH HARMONIUM.

On which all Organ Music can be performed with facility. Price list and full particulars furnished on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

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OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

FOLIO SIZE.—Capable of taking Copies 18½ inches by 13 inches, the largest size in ordinary use.

These presses are from Mordan's celebrated Manufactory, and may be depended upon as proof to any amount of manual pressure. The *working* of them is very light, owing to the screw being extra stout, and cut with a double thread, fitting into Gun Metal boxes, which are so fixed as to be removed with ease, when required for the purpose of cleaning and lubricating.

The whole of the metal work in these Presses is of wrought iron, and the pressing beds are planed *perfectly true* Each Rs. 150.

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Size of bed 15 inches long, by 10½ inches broad, made by the same maker and can be warranted.

The quality of the metal, its preparation, fit, &c., is precisely similar to the above (folio size.) Each Rs. 100.

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Same size as above (15 by 10½) but of thick heavy iron (not wrought.)

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COPYING INK.—Quarts and Pints.
STEEL PEN INK.—Ditto ditto.
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Mercantile Establishments and others taking a quantity at one time, will be entitled to wholesale terms.

Single Bottles from 4 annas, to Rs. 2-8 each.

STEEL PENS OF EVERY KIND.

The celebrated ∎ PEN in three degrees of Flexibility each box stamped Broad, Medium, and Fine—per box of one Dozen with Holder, complete annas 12.

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VELLUM TRACING CLOTH.

2,000 Yards of this very useful transparent medium is now in stock: the attention of Engineers, Surveyors, Contractors and others is respectfully asked to this opportunity of *purchasing at the old rates*, the very best quality.

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GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rosewood case, round corners, double feet panels, moulded top, &c., highly polished, one of *Collard and Collard's* make: *net cash* ... 550

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GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Mahogany case, similar to the above, of fine grained wood, having the usual compass of keys; strongly secured with double bars, bolts, &c. &c. ... 550

N. B.—The above four Instruments will be sold at the reduced prices quoted, for *cash only*, as they form the last few Pianos of a consignment received some months back, and must be cleared off to make room for fresh invoices.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

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BINOCULAR FINISH.

THESE superior Instruments have an adjusting screw spindle for obtaining the most perfect vision upon the subject in view, they are finished in a most Artistic manner, highly polished and ornamented with gilt Mountings and Morocco covered tops; the inside of each is fitted with a Silvered plate Glass reflector rendering these Stereoscopes the most perfect and complete of any kind hitherto invented, and suitable for every style of picture. Each Rs. 25.

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CHAIRS FOR PLAYERS UPON THE HARMONIUM.

THESE useful Articles of Furniture are indespensible to the Harmonium player, being made with a sloping seat and sufficiently high to give the requisite command over the treddles, while using the different stops of an Harmonium; each Chair is beautifully polished imitation Rosewood with handsomely shaped back:—the seat is covered with Morocco leather. Price each Rs. 25.

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MEASURING TAPES OF WOVE METTALIC SUBSTANCE.

Warranted not to expand, or Shrink.

HERBERT & Co. have just opened out a consignment of these improved articles: of lengths most useful for the purposes they are intended for viz:—

For Engineers and Surveyors... 50 feet lengths.
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N. B.—About 200 on hand to select from.

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HERBERT & Co. have just landed a large assortment of very beautiful Music Stools, all made to express order by one of the first manufacturers in London; they are of different styles and designs in Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut-tree. Prices each from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40.

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ALEXANDRE FLUTINAS.—A small stock of these favorite Instruments is now available, each in a wood box, lined and fitted with hooks, handle and lock, &c.; they have the full number of keys, and a book of instruction is in the box with each Flutina.—Price Rs. 35 each, Cash.

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PRESENTATION GUITAR.—HERBERT & Co. invite notice to a richly-toned Presentation Guitar, manufactured specially for India, and exquisitely inlaid with carved mother of pearl and gold, and with new patent machine head. Price Rs. 200, Cash.

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SUPERIOR VIOLINS of excellent tone and highly finished, after the various models of Straduarius, Amati, Guenerius, Magini, and of other renowned Violin makers. From Rs. 50 each. Cash.

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NEW HARMONIUMS.

No. 1. Portable size for dispatch with Tent and Baggage, five octaves compass,—of oak, very cheap. Cash ... Rs. 100

No. 2. Full toned Organ quality made by Alexandre, Paris, very good instrument ... 130

No. 3. THE MINIMA HARMONIUM, is on an improved model, has double treddles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone. It has the Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action; each instrument is provided with a well-made box with lock and key, measuring only 31 inches, by 16½ inches, by 20 inches. The box is included in the price Rs. 240 to ... 280

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☞ *About 80 instruments to select from, comprising the above six kinds.*

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☞ *Two only of this kind left.*

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☞ *Four of this kind left.*

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No. 10. ROSEWOOD PATENT MODEL, *(the drawing room Harmonium)*, the finest specimen of this class made by Alexandre of Paris, and universally admired for its wonderful capacity, giving a volume of tone equal to a large Orchestra at the same time controuled into the softest echo.. 900

☞ *Two only of this kind.*

No. 11. OAKWOOD PATENT MODEL. This Instrument is precisely similar to the above (No. 10) with the exception of the external ornamentation, which is very beautifully finished with mouldings and panels; the wood is solid and very durable ... 850

☞ *Two of this kind.*

No. 12. WALNUT-WOOD PATENT MODEL, precisely similar to No. 10, but of rich colored beautifully figured wood, seldom met with in this country. The mechanism of these instruments is so constructed as to be easily unconnected by any one of ordinary intelligence, and the interior dusted and looked after without trouble or expense ... 900

No. 13. ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM EXTRA SIZE. This magnificent instrument has double rows of keys, and is fitted with 22 stops, there is a distinct *swell*, blowing apparatus at the back, &c., altogether the finest and largest Harmonium ever made by Alexandre ... 1,200

No. 14. RODULPH'S HARMONIUMS. Two of this new Maker's instruments are on hand; they are remarkable for the softness of their tones, the vibrators being fixed to tubes of *solid* wood; they are very durable, and in great favor. A composition pedal turns on the full power, which is distributed among 15 stops, all imitating the most popular solo instruments of an orchestra ... each. 700

☞ *Two of this kind left.*

N. B.—The whole of the above valuable stock of Harmoniums are now for sale, forming the second half of H. & Co.'s shipments to this place during the last six months. Several second-hand Harmoniums are for sale, which are not enumerated in the above list, prices Rs. 70 to ... 180

ANTIPHONELS.

☞ *Two of this kind left.*

ANTIPHONELS. These Machines are invented to play Music mechanically, and to produce the same effect upon an Organ or Harmonium *musically,*—as heard, when those Instruments are played upon by a professor or amateur in the ordinary way. The following Music is set upon small pieces of wood which are passed into the machine and set in motion, the keys of the Harmonium or Organ are then seen to move as if touched by invisible fingers, performing the Music whatever it is without the slightest error—the person attending to the instrument may nevertheless be perfectly ignorant of the science of Music:

The Last Rose of Summer,
Selection from the Stabat Mater,
See the Conquering Hero Comes,
and twenty others.

Jackson's Te Deum, Morning and Evening Hymn, Old 100th Hanover, Rockingham—St. Ann's, and fifty others.

Psalms, Hymns, Chants, Services, &c., made to order, no matter how difficult the Music required.

Residents in India are respectfully invited to select from H. & Co.'s large stock, which for variety and excellence surpasses any single collection in London or elsewhere. The Instruments can be warranted, having undergone a *securing* process which, if understood, is seldom heeded by the makers at home. H. & Co. have an Assistant who has been employed at Alexandre's factory in Paris, and is perfectly competent to render the beautiful workmanship in all Harmoniums secure from the effects of climate and the ordinary circumstances attending their use in India.

Rampart Row, Bombay HERBERT & Co.

New Advertisements.

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Ditto ditto. 37 by 26	64
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Present Arms: the Female Volunteer a coloured engraving in gilt frame, 24 by 18	26
Nora: a favourite coloured engraving, gilt beading frame and scroll corners	24
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Bengal Cave and the Pass of Glencoe ditto	18
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Summer and Winter; ditto a pair	36
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English Gold Beading Frames with gilt scroll corners 19½ by 16½	16
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For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A London-built HANSOM CAB. Price, Rupees Four hundred. Apply to the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE.—On or about the 12th of March next, will be sold by Public Auction, with the Consent of the Trustees, the following Property belonging to the Estate of the late Rustomjee Nowrojee Adamson.

The Buildings and Land No. 8, situated on Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Bungalow and Out Offices with the Ground No. 11.

For particulars, apply to

JEWUNBAEE, Executrix to the Estate.
The × Mark of
JEEWUNBAYE WIDOW.

Bombay, Race Course, 2nd Feb. 1863.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—A small high pressure STEAM ENGINE, of 7 Horse Power, with Boiler and Fittings complete, the Engine and Boiler is nearly new.

Apply to A. LAING, Gun and Pistol Maker, from Edinburgh, in front of the Bombay Spinning Company's Cotton Mills, Tardeo.

MESSRS. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT have just received a few Musical Boxes, among which one with a Clarionett Stop, is well worthy of attention.

Church Gate Street.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCOMBIE and WRIGHT'S, either on sale or hire.

Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.

Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.

Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.

Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.

A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

New Advertisements.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank will be closed on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th proximo, on account of the Hoolee Holidays.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 19th February 1863.

BARCLAY'S BROWN STOUT in Quarts, bottled by John Stone & Co., for sale. Apply to

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

NOTICE.—A lighter, loaded with 48 Barrels of Gingelly Oil, marked P. B. & Co., was upset in the harbour on the 19th instant, and should any of the said Barrels be picked up on the coast, we shall feel obliged if the authorities on the spot will communicate with us on the subject.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1863.

AN ACCOUNTANT wanted, who thoroughly understands his business.

And also a Native Clerk. None need apply whose characters will not bear the strictest investigation. Applications in writing, with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to

JAMES BAPTY,
Timber Agent to W. Nicol & Co.
Forbes House, Mazagon.

Bombay, 21st February 1863.

LOST.—1 Set, 2 Bills of Lading, unendorsed, for CAR, 75 Cases Gums and Shells per *Walmer Castle*, shipper Ebram Ramjee. Whoever brings the same to the undersigned will receive Twenty-five Rupees Reward.

EBRAM RAMJEE.
Care of Edward Bates & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders, for the supply for one year, of Wax Cloth, Dungaree Cloth, Europe Candles, Europe & Country Sealing Wax, Bengal Twine, Gunny Dammer, and Cocoanut Oil, required for use in the Bombay Post Office, will be received on Wednesday the 1st of April 1863 at 12 o'clock Noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees One hundred, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should fail to furnish forthwith the required Security to the extent of Rupees Five hundred for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the Articles to be supplied can be seen at any time, and further particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

5. The security will likewise be forfeited, should the party whose Contract is accepted refuse to fulfil the Contract.

E. T. BEAUVAIS, Post Master.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 21st February 1863.

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SOULIE, F.—Un Rêve d'Amour. Marguerite—le Maitre d'Ecole. Les Prétendus. Le Conseiller d'Etat. Le Magnétiseur. La Comtesse de Monrion—Suite la Lionne. Olivier Duhamel. Au Jour le Jour. Les Quatre Napolitaines, 2 vols. Le Chateau des Pyrénées, 2 vols. Les Mémoires du Diable, vol. 2. Le Maitre d'Ecole. Diane et Louise. Sathaniel. Contes pour les Enfants. Julie. Les Quatre Epoques. Un Eté a Meudon.

MALLEFILLE, F.—Mémoires de Don Juan, 2 vols. Marcel. Le Capitaine la Roze. Monsieur Corbeau—Souvenirs d'un Officier d'Afrique.

SAINT-LARY, F. DE.—Les Chutes Fatales.

Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the Property at Khandalla belonging to S. ADAMSON, Esquire, consisting of Bungalows, Out-buildings, Stabling, Coach-house, and extensive Grounds, &c.

The Property which occupies about ten acres of ground is situated on the best site in the Station and commands views of the Railway Incline, the Ghaut range, Matheran, an extensive view of the Conkun, and is open to direct sea-breeze. The Garden is well-stocked with trees, shrubs, and plants, and there is also a very productive kitchen garden, a good carriage drive runs from the Mail Road through the grounds, to the Bungalow, which is distant about one-and-a-half miles from the Khandalla Railway Station on the Bombay side, and half a mile from the Reversing Station on the Ghaut Incline, where all trains will stop.

The Property will be sold with the Bungalows furnished or unfurnished, a list of the furniture, and all other information may be obtained, and a plan of the Property seen on application to Mr. DADABHOY COWASJEE, General Broker, &c., 29, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 23rd February 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	30 Do. do.	218 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	90 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ex divd.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	4 Prem.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	42 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	15 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	83 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 prem.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,250 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,800 p.sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2¼ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs 400 disct.
Manockji Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Cooria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs 16,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
" Loan 1835-36	95¾
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	105¼
and a Half Per Cent. Loan	113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106¼ to 106⅜
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d. Nominal.
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (21st February 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 410 to 415
Old Surat	" 420 to 425
Old Dhollera, and Bhownuggur	" 430 to 435
New Oomravuttee	" 430 to 432
Old Compta	" 435 to 437
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 560 to 56[illegible]
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 440 to 445
New Veraval	" 445 to 446
New Khandeish	" 425 to 430
Old Poratchee	" 410 to 415
New Accote	" 440 to 441
New Mangalore	" 445 to 450

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,525 to 1,530.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6-7 to 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7-2 to 7-3
Gingelly mixed (Black	"	32 to 33
and White)	"	37 to 38
Niger	"	27 to 28

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
" on demand	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

* The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and [illegible]ards	2 per ct. per annum
[illegible] one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 "
do. 6 do.	4 "
do. 12 do.	5 "

[illegible] interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, or on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

[illegible] Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by [illegible] Overland Mail free of charge.

[illegible]ties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to [illegible] distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase of sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 24th January 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0⅜d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s. 0⅛d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s. 0⅛d.	"
Sight	at 2s. 0d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 21st, 1863. Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
On Demand	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-57 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	" 2-54	"
On Demand	" 2-51	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6	months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON ... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	do.
On demand	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12	months' notice	of withdrawal	6	℘ cent	℘ anm.
do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.
do. 1	do.	do.	3	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 20th January 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE ... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0⅜d.
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 2 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.
" 1 month's sight	2s.
On demand	
On Scotland	1s. 11⅞d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

R. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 19th February 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0⅜d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	"
" 1 do.	2s. 0d.	"
" On demand	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand	2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months	5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do.	6 do. do.

Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities	9 per cent.
On other Securities	10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto 3 ditto.	2s.	0¼d.	per do.
Ditto 2 ditto.	2s.		do.
Ditto 1 ditto.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
Ditto on demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Secuirties out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 21st January 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 21	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat 20 Feb.
	Sarah	Gordon	Moulmain 21 Jan.
	Nemesis (s)	Weston	Calcutta 9 & Galle 17 Feb.
	Colgrain	Case	London 13 Sept.
22	Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat 21 Feb.
	Fatle Salaam	Davis	Mauritius 22 Dec.
	Adriatic	Scott	Liverpool 11 Oct.
	Concordia	Ross	Aden 10 Jan.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 21 Feb.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat 21 Feb.
	Norna (s)	Burne	Honkong 1, Singapore 9, Penang 11, & Galle 18 Feb.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Adriatic*, from Liverpool.—On the 5th February, spoke the ship *Ferona*, Lat. 7-30 N., Long. 74-28 E., bound to Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb. 21	Nasree	Nacoda	Jooda & Hudooda.
	Cospatrick	Elmslie	London via Kurrachee.
22	Earl of Clare	Wilson	Calcutta.
	Her Majesty	Seymour	London via Kurrachee.
	Nemesis	Weston	Galle & Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—110 natives.

Per Ship *Sarah*, from Moulmain.—5 natives.

Per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Nemesis*, from Calcutta and Galle—Commander J. Tronson, and a native servant; Mr. Antram, Purser; Assistant Surgeon Ffolliott; Acting Lieut. King; Acting Lieut. Dankins; Mr. Young, Mate; Midshipmen King and Pulman; Mr. B. Brown; Mr. D. Kvase; Mr. R. Armstrong; Mr. H. Brettle; Mr. G. Hoggan; Mr. and Mrs. S. Moncrieff, infant and two servants; Mr. J. Keatch; Mr. J. Stark and 88 crew of S. S. *Bombay*.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—Byramjee Manockjee, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy, and child; Mrs. Nanabhoy Burjorjee; one 2nd class and 40 deck.

Per Ship *Fatle Salaam*, from Mauritius.—13 natives.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—141 natives.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—Captain Marett; Mr. W. Davis; Mrs. Guffin, and child; Mr. Pestonjee Entie; and 63 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Nasree*, to Jooda and Hudooda.—209 pilgrims.

Per Ship *Cospatrick*, to London via Kurrachee.—Mr. and Mrs. Nixon and 3 children; Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, 2 sons and daughter; 280 men; 20 women and 36 children of H. M.'s various Regiments with 5 Officers.

Per Ship *Her Majesty*, to London via Kurrachee.—Dr. and Mrs. Celentine; Mr. Fry; Mr. Sebber and a European gentleman.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer *Scindian*, for London via Cochin.
Ship *Forfarshire*, for Calcutta via Cochin.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Calcutta.

Ship *Good Success.*—3,031 bags Rice, 4 cases Piece goods; 2 cases Preserves; 408 bags Sugar; 1029 bales Gunnies Bags.

From Moulmain.

Ship *Caroline.*—219 pieces Teak Timber; 870 pieces Square Teak Timber; 3,986 pieces Planks.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY 1863.

For London.

Salamanca.—54 cases Olibanum, 117½ cwt., Nanabhoy Luckmeram.

Caroline Agnes.—1 case old Books Hirjee and Sons.

For Liverpool.

Grey Hound.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Tharra Lalljee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Stearns, Hobart and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Maskrin.

Uncas.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Callianjee Ludha; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee.

Natolia.—21, bales Cotton, 73½ cwt., Khoobchund Bhagchund; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Hirjee Jeatay; 500 bundles Jingillyseed 250 cwt., Munjee Ramjee.

Bosphorus.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Killick, Nixon and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Canjee Hirjee; 1000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Malljee Sewjee; 150 bales Cotton, 526 cwt., Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

Queen of England.—15 bales Cotton, 52½ cwt., Tickum Pursotum.

Tasmania.—75 bales Cotton, 262 cwt., Ramjee Khatesy.

Queen of the Seas.—15 bales Cotton, 52½ cwt., Dossa Damjee; 51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., Jugjeevun Damjee.

Harmonides.—57 bales Cotton, 199½ cwt., Suckaram Muncharam.

Kings of Algeria.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Lawrence and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., Bacherdass Ambirdass.

Brunelle.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt, Jeatha Vulubjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Myabhoy Pemabhoy; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt. Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.

Mornington.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Myabhoy Pemabhoy.

Cimber.—18 bales Cotton, 63 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Resolute.—12 bales Wool, 36 cwt., Sunker Pandoorung.

Tasmania.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Sapoorjee S. Narielwalla.

For Havre.

Eloisa.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Cowasjee Jehangirjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Cowasjee Jehangirjee Jusawalla; 100 bundles Linseed, 50 cwt., Gaddum and Co.

Zemindar.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Morarjee Cursondass.

D. Artagnan.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Keseeram Tooljaram.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Singapore.*—19 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Hubibhoy; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Edward Bates and Co.

For Singapore.

Prince of Wales.—75 packages Cloves, 89½ cwt., Futteybhoy Ameerjee.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle),	...
*946	Auckland, (paddle)	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Searle	Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop),	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	Aden.
1026	Coromandel (screw), [illegible]	Kurrachee.
205	Curlew, (flat)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie (screw), [illegible]	Bombay.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) [illegible]	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat),	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	Bombay.
*1450	Ferooz, 18 (paddle), Sconce	Aden.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood	Kurrachee.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Neroudda, (schooner),	Kurrachee.
*204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),	Bombay. (For sale.)
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur (screw), Brazier	Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	Aden.
	Severn (s), Montrisor.	
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle) Jones.	River Indus.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine)	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle)	Bombay.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle) Adams	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
679 Caroline Agnes, W. Ovenstone—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. Feb. 18)
1156 Hornet, Prynn—Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.
927 Salamanca, Livesay—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Feb. 14)
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Jan. 26)

FOR LONDON VIA COCHIN.
614 Forfarshire, Richmond. (c. l. Feb. 21)

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1300 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co (c.l. Jan. 30)
1122 Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 9)
816 City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)
1239 Cimber, Coppernoldt—Martin, Young & Co. (c.l. Jan. 19)
1215 Dawn of Hope, McKie—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
1410 Greyhound, Jackson—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Feb. 3)
1124 Havelock, Gaudy—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1194 Herald, E. McGrath—Killick Nixon & Co. (c. l. Feb. 18)
891 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co (c.l. Feb. 20)
1707 King of Algeria, Smellie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 12)
1665 Lillies, Bell.
951 Mornington, Guthere—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 30)
650 Moreno, Whiting—Wallace & Co.
1075 Natolia, C. Butler—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 12)
1169 Pride of the Ocean, J. Kyle—A. H. Huschke & Co.
876 Queen of England—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jan. 8)
1337 Queen of the Seas—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Feb. 4)
1072 Resolute, Wallace—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 5)
620 Shakespear, Anderson—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
1194 Tasmanian, Attridge—N. Macdonald & Co. (c.l. Jan. 21)
983 Trenton, Walker—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 2.)
1320 Uncas, Boag—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)
1511 Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
1004 Zambia, Miller—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Feb. 19)

FOR ST. HELENA.
761 Sailor Prince, Wise—Stearns Hobart & Co. (c. l. Jan. 17)

FOR NEW YORK.
1197 Witch of the Wave, Bramhall—D. P. B. & Co. (c.l. Feb. 10)

FOR ADEN.
650 Boyne, Kemp—Hajee Fazell Marcally. (l. c. Feb. 18)
300 Judul Bary, Nacoda—Haji Esmail Sidick. (c. l. Jan. 8)
575 Sir E. Perry, Narea—Govindjee Virjee. (c. l. Jan. 31)

FOR HAVRE.
255 D'Artagnan, G. T. Dizac—R. Frith & Co. (c.l. Feb. 13)
826 Eloisa, E. Philpot—D. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Jan. 27)
512 Giscours, Lain—Stearns Hobart & Co.
527 Hadassah, Dickson—Blackwell & Co.
647 Zemindar, Jones—Forbes & Co. (c. l. Feb. 9)

FOR CHINA.
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.
140 Ida, Jesson—David F. Stewart.
1200 Singapore (s), Gribble—P. & O. Co. (c. l. Feb. 20)

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.
827 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR SIAM.
891 Prince of Wales, J. Winckler—P. Hurrichund Sons & Co.

FOR JOODA.
543 Surge, Nacoda—Abdoolla Hajee Alaruckia. (c.l. Feb. 14)

MOULMAIN.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
607 Noosrut Shah, W. Minto—Forbes & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COCHIN.
411 Scindian (s) T. Morrison—B. S. N. Co. (c. l. Feb. 21)

FOR CALCUTTA.
1499 Boston Light, A. Crowell—Cursondass Madhavadass.
639 Cutch Merchant, Ashley.
605 Futtay Allum, Shearle—H. Jacob H. Joosub. (c. l. Feb 6)
477 Good Success, MacGregor—R. J. J. and Co.

FOR MADRAS.
220 Amelia, W. Barton—J. Jorner Eagne. (c. l. Feb. 7)

FOR KURRACHEE.
Governor Higginson (s) B. I. S. N. Co.'s (c. l. Feb 19)
403 Washington, A. Mahaud—S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR COCHIN.
835 Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HUDOODA.
345 Inspector, Nacoda—H. J. Haji Joosub. (c. l. Jan. 23)

FOR COLOMBO.
154 Keeratta Roodreen—D. Shicajee Khan (c. l. Feb. 13)

NOT FIXED.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
Australian (Transport steamer), Neblet.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
559 Bussora Merchant, Richards—H. Moosa Joosub.
534 Bushire Merchant, G. H. Jones—H. A. S. H. Cadoo.
Caroline, Dodds—Cohen & Co.
729 Emmanuel, Nacoda—Kinghur Govindjee.
812 Ferozesha, G. F. Daveren—Robinson & Co.
436 Fatel Rahamon Nicoline—Shaik Md. A. Latiff.
212 Futtel Mujid, Nacoda—Woosman Voydina.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
620 Hydree, Chrichton—Abdool Cadoo.
299 J. J. Dussumier, L. Bourde—Nowrojee Ardeseer.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
369 Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.
374 Kusrovie, W. Gray—Purshotum Hirachund.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
624 Maria Grey, Jones—Aga Mohmed Tuckey.
669 Nasree, Box—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.
600 Sarah, Gordon.
498 Shaw Allum, C. Ricker—H. S. Jaffer.
735 Sydney (s), Hodges.
706 Thames, Tatham—Captain.
Tubal Cain, Duncan—(Government Transport).
1725 Tudor, Wherland—Killick Nixon & Co.
444 Waverly, Nacoda—Hajee Mohomed Sedick.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

476 Azof, Brasley.
1950 China, R. Curling.
1609 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up)
1500 Salsette, R. T. Dundas.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA THE COAST.
761 Chimera, Motte—McIver & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
783 Victoria, Sanderson—Captain.

FOR MAURITIUS.
891 Lady Rawlinson, Rowe—Fleming & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.
744 Cambay, Wilson—Finlay & Co.
1156 Frenchman, Galloway—Oriental I. S. Company.

FOR COLOMBO AND COCHIN.
682 Velocity, Sinclair—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

MAULMAIN.
591 Princess Royal, Gakin—Fleming & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE

	FROM LONDON.	
433	Balnaguith, Robertson.	Nov. 12
850	Clarendon Dongal.	
364	James Purle, Wilson.	
396	Kent, Birch.	
615	Loretto, Thomas.	
882	Punjaub.	Dec. 5
1226	Queen of the East, Bilton.	Dec. 21
740	Ramillies. Denory.	Dec. 2
793	Salo, Nardgren.	Jan. 15
492	Sirocco, Winchester.	
399	Tamar, Ross.	Dec. 8
462	Traveller, Fletcher.	
649	Westward Ho! Wilkinson.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
963	Ann Buckle, Tomlinson.	Nov. 26
680	Campbell, Meikle.	Jan. 13
756	Poictiers, Cosens.	Sept. 27
475	Royal Alice, Robinson.	
	FROM HULL.	
550	Sophie, Swellman.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
449	Lowick.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
239	Asharis Paul, Coclie.	
376	Admiral Protet, Daniel.	Nov. 18
449	Glenfalloch, Buchanan.	
	Leucothia, Lothorp	Nov. 18
419	Versan, LePerdu.	
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
597	Harvest Home, Dickey.	Dec. 8
630	Helias, Wickland.	Dec. 13
1163	India, Guthrie.	Sept. 29
427	Lizzie L. Hazen, Bartlett.	Oct. 13
427	Rebecca Shepherd, Somes.	Sept. 28
1170	Scotland, Campbell.	Nov. 4
531	Susan A. Blaisdell, Eaton.	
	FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	
656	Charlotte Jane, March.	Aug. 27

BENGAL.

The telegraph of February 12, announced the arrivals of the *Hanover*, Piening, from Liverpool 8th Oct.; *Glen Isla*, Poynts' from Madras 18th Jan.; *Undine*, Deyn, from Hamburgh 22nd Sept.; *Louisa*, Boyle, from Bombay, 5th Dec., touched at Cochin 18th Dec.; and *Glendenon*, Brown, from Liverpool 10th Oct.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 21.

Go'die, Captain J., 17th Lancers, on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.

Morgan, Captain H. F., H. M.'s 28th Regt., to appear before Examination Committee, from Nusseerabad.

Fraser Captain H., Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Hyderabad Deccan.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 21.

Forbes, Lieut., 14th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Aitken, Lieut Colonel, 21st Brigade R A., on duty, to Poona.

Hunter, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, from leave, to Mhow.

Cookson, Captain, late 8th Madras Cavalry, from Furlough, to Kamptee.

Tanner, Lieut. O. V., H. M.'s 18th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Khandalla.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Saturday, 21st February 1863.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.
2. The Committee of Survey for the ensuing week will be composed as follows:—

President.—Lieut. Lewis, Staff Corps.
Members.—One Subaltern 18th Regt. N. I., and the Quarter Master 103rd Regt

Bombay Sunday, 22nd February 1863.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 21st Regt. N.I., the Adjutant for the day.

BENGAL.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 14.*)

Mr. W. St. Albin is promoted from the grade of Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs to that of Superintendent.

Mr. W. McGregor is promoted from the grade of First Inspector of Telegraphs to that of Assistant Superintendent.

Head Quarters, Camp Lucknow, 6th Feb. 1863.

Under instructions from Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that, whenever Troops may have occasion to pass through French Territory in Bengal, due notice of their intended march shall invariably be given to the French Authorities.

Head Quarters, Camp Lucknow, 10th Feb. 1863.

The undermentioned Officers having completed a course of instruction in Musketry at Hythe and Fleetwood, have received the certificates specified:

Major F. W. Lambert, late 65th Native Infantry, 1st class, Hythe.

Lieutenant F. Tweddell, General List, Infantry, 2nd class, Hythe.

Lieutenant A. G. Owen, Staff Corps, 1st class Fleetwood.

Lieutenant R. M. B. Thomas, late 65th Native Infantry, 1st class, Fleetwood.

Lieutenant V. J. Hodson, late 4th European Light Cavalry, 2nd class, Fleetwood.

Lieutenant P. H. M. Wynter, late 32nd Native Infantry, 2nd class, Fleetwood.

Letters to the Editor.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

SIR,—I have often been struck with the long delay that invariably attend the carrying out of any public measure in India. This has been abundantly manifested in the abolition of the Indian Navy, it is now about three years since the Government of India decided upon the abolition of the service, but the final disposal of the subject has been delayed from various causes: 1st. in a long controversy between the Government of India, and the Bombay Government, then with the Secretary of State for India home and back, and vice versa, till the subject has become perfectly sickening, to say nothing of the injustice of keeping so many in suspense for such a long period, as for the General Orders bearing on the subject of reductions they have become perfectly ridiculous, one day an order to sell a lot of vessels, another countermanding at again, vessels ordered out of commission, immediately afterwards ordered into commission, one day an order appears. The *Berenice* to be put out of commission, the next day or the next again another order appears putting the *Berenice* into commission, and ordering the *Victoria* out of commission, why all this trifling with a public service, and with public money, have done with it and wind up affairs.

It is now three months since Sir Charles Wood passed an order as he thought finally abolishing the Indian Navy, but it appears as far off as ever. There are all sorts of reports afloat explaining cause of delay, one sets forth that the Bombay Government are afraid to publish the abolition of the Indian Navy, or the officers would leave to a man, and then some cotton Lords would be in a pretty fix, of course they would go, at least many would, and all the dangers of such a contingency has been provided for in the vessels of the Royal Navy quietly anchored in our harbour, not to say anything of the scale of pensions for officers retiring. Another report has it, that all the vessels which are out must be collected in a heap in the harbour of Bombay there to receive their final order, right shoulders forward, it is further argued that it would never do to publish the order now, or how would the *Semiramis* get to Bombay from Aden, there are also a Gun Boat and one or two small sloops in the same predicament, how could they get to Bombay if martial law was abolished, yes this is an argument seriously advanced as a good reason for not carrying out the orders of the Secretary of State. The *Semiramis* can't leave Aden till once the *Pantaloon* relieves her, and the *Pantaloon* can't leave Bombay till once *Lord John Hay* arrives, and *Lord John Hay* who is cruising about the Malabar Coast, will come when he likes, and in the mean time, there is no help for it keep up all those very births till once, it is quite convenient for present incumbents to go away home and then find not till then publish the ORDER.

P. S.—I do think that Government should publish the order at once, and thereby save at least Rs. 25,000 per month. It is true that this is a small item in the annual charge, but very little tends to swell up the necessity for retaining the income tax. O.

Sporting.

THE MADRAS HUNT.—Yesterday morning the Madras Hunt met at the North end of Harrington's Road, Chetput, at daylight, and had a capital morning's sport. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Major Biddulph, Mr. Denison, Mr. Dalyell, Mr. Dawson Mayne, Colonel Barrow, Major McMaster, Captain Beresford, and other gentlemen were present. Many of the fair sex also joined in the chase. We learn that after a good a run Reynard was captured. In the course of the morning the fox took to water, followed by a few of the plucky ones on horseback. Altogether it seems to have been one of the best and most spirited "Outs" of the season. We need scarcely add that the brush was gallantly presented to one of the ladies present, and we believe we are correct in stating that in performing this delicate duty the "*first*"-*in* is acknowledged to have surrendered the honors of the day to the right lady.—*Madras Daily News, Feb.* 17.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Monghyr, on the 8th February, the wife of C. S. Rundle, Esq., of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 16th February, the wife of Mr. F. D. Gager, of a son.

At Mercara, on the 10th February, the wife of Capt. Ralph Taylor, Deputy Superintendent of Coorg, of a son.

At Madras, on the 14th February, the wife of the Rev. J. Bamforth, Principal of the Military Male Asylum, of a son.

At Chicacole, on the 5th February, the wife of Captain H. L. Grove, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 13th February, the wife of Mr. James Lee, of a son.

At Lucknow, on the 14th February, the wife of Captain P. B. Gibson, Paymaster, H. M.'s 107th Regiment, of a son.

At Lucknow, on the 14th February, the wife of Captain Melville Clarke, 19th Hussars, of a daughter.

At Peshawur, on the 7th February, the wife of Captain B. Soady, Barrack Master, of a daughter.

At Camp Bissah, Bands, on the 10th February, the wife of Mr. D'Arcy McArthy, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th instant, at Byculla Church, by the Rev. J. D. Gibson, Mr. John Mitchell, of the "Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited," to Eliza Shearman.

At Tranquebar, on the 10th February, M. Jacob Dorisawmy Pillay, to Selvanoyagum Dravish Ummaul, daughter of D. Santha Pillay.

At Mussoorie, on the 3rd February, by the Revd. Henry Smith, D.D., Chaplain, William Henry Wilkins, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to Eliza Adeline, relict of the late W. A. Douglas, Esq.

DEATHS.

On Sunday, the 22nd February, at the residence of his uncle verge of the Esplanade, Charles Frederick Hartwig, the youngest and beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. James Vitters, Colaba, aged 9 years, 1 month and 28 days.

On the 8th February, M. Augier, Esq., (Senior) of the Cacutta Mint,—aged 69 years and 1 month.

At Madras, on the 12th February, Pensioned Sergt. M. Chesterfield, aged 44 years, of Cholera.

At Madras, on the 9th February, Margaret, the infant daughter of S. S. Stazza, aged 1 year and 4 months.

At Madras, on the 14th February, Anne Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Mr. U. Watkins, aged 3 months.

At Madras, on the 14th February, Edith Elliott, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. R. J. Mainwaring, aged 2 years and 4 months.

At Balck Town, on the 15th February, Mary Eliza, the infant daughter of Mr. George VanHaeften, aged 1 year and 2 months.

At Barrackpore, on the 7th February, Captain Tyrwhitt Pulman, Royal Artillery, aged 38 years.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

List of undelivered Messages on the 21st Feb.

From Calicut to Conservator of Forest, Calicut to do., Calicut to do., Hydrabad Deccan to Deedun Khan, Sukkur to Mr. Marcus Brown, Hydrabad Sind, to His Highness Meer Hussonally Khan, Sukkur to Peer Mahomed Nusser Khan, Calcutta to Mahanund Bum Massur, Belgaum to Colonel Kennedy, Baroda to Captain Handcock, Byculla Club, Wassad through Baroda to Soonderjee Wera, Street Kajee house No. 5, Calcutta to Major Copeland, Byculla Club.

CALENDAR —— FEB.—MARCH, 1863.

First Quarter	Wednesday	25d. 5h. 25.2m.	P.M.
Full Moon	Thursday	5d. 7h. 36.8m.	P.M.
Last Quarter	Thursday	12d. 11h. 46.4m.	P.M.
New Moon	Thursday	19d. 7h. 28.2m.	P.M.
First Quarter	Friday	27d. 1h. 48.8m.	P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun. Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	23	Twilight ends at 7.17	6 25	6 2	2 32	2 51	Date 20th Feb. Time—7h. 53m. 46s.
Tues.	24	St Matthias.	6 24	6 3	3 8	3 27	
Wed.	25	Saturn rises at 8.9.	6 24	6 3	3 46	4 7	
Thur.	26	Saturn sets at 8h.15.	6 23	6 3	4 30	4 57	
Fri.	27	Mercury rises at 5.5	6 22	6 4	5 34	6 17	
Sat.	28	Mercury sets at 4.25	6 22	6 4	6 58	7 39	
Sun.	1	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 21	6 4	8 22	9 0	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 23rd.—Peace with Tippoo Saib, 1792.—Louis Philippe abdicated, 1848.
Tuesday 24th.—Calvin died, 1564.—Treaty of Yandaboo concluded, 1826.
Wednesday 25th.—Buonaparte escaped from Elba, 1815.—Hurricane in Bourbon Island, 1820.—Capture of the Bogue Ports, 1841.
Thursday 26th.—House of Commons (Dublin) burnt, 1792. Commencement of the Indian Mutiny (19th Bengal N. I. at Berhampore), 1857.
Friday 27th.—Great Fire in Bombay, 1803.—Battle of Orthez, 1814.
Saturday 28th.—The Nepaulese defeated, 1816.—Corn Laws expired, 1849.
Sunday 1st.—Napoleon invaded France from Elba, 1815.

Post-Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer SALSETTE, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 28th Feb. 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An [illegible] Packet will be kept open [illegible] of the [illegible] Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

SIND MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1863.

TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND			TO GALLE AND CHINA.			
February	28th					
March	13th	28th	March	1st	14th	29th
April	13th	28th	April		14th	29th
May	13th	24th	May		14th	29th
June	9th	24th	June		14th	29th
July	9th	24th	July		14th	29th
August	9th	24th	August		14th	29th
September	9th	28th	September		14th	29th
October	13th	28th	October		14th	29th
November	13th	28th	November		14th	29th
December	13th	28th	December		14th	29th

N. B.—The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on he above dates at 10 A.M.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

ADEN	Feb 17	KURRACHEE	Feb 13
AGRA	Feb 11	LAHORE	Feb 11
ALLAHABAD	Feb 4	LONDON	Jan 19
AUSTRALIA	Dec 26	MAURITIUS	Jan 6
ALEXANDRIA	Jan 20	MADRAS	Feb 17
BANGALORE	Feb 13	MALTA	Jan 12
COCHIN	Feb 8	MEERUT	Feb 17
CALCUTTA	Feb 14	OUDH	Feb 14
JAPAN	Dec 13	PUNJAUB	Feb 3
CEYLON	Feb 1	PENANG	Jan 13
DELHI	Feb 17	RANGOON	Jan 8
FRANCE	Jan 18	SUEZ	Jan 23
HONGKONG	Jan 27	SINGAPORE	Jan 22

THE
Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1863.

WE often see statements about the prosperity of the Ryots in particular districts, and of the benefit accruing to them from the high price of cotton, or other produce. Although these statements may be literally true, they convey a very erroneous idea to all Europeans both here and at home, except the very few who are acquainted with the actual circumstances of the agricultural population of India. The reason of this is the indiscriminate use of the term Ryot to designate all who have any claim to land, or live by the profits of agricultural labour. Of this large class, the parties prospering, and profiting by the high price of produce, constitute an exceedingly small fraction, and *they are not the actual cultivating tenants.* In not a few instances in which the prosperity of the Indian farmers has been asserted by English speakers and writers, it has been very evident that Zemindars and Inamdars were the class intended! We have even seen statements regarding the increasing rate of wages, which clearly shewed the writers to be possessed by the idea that these "Indian farmers" cultivated their lands by means of hired labourers as English farmers do. Beyond this, blundering ignorance could scarcely go. The idea of Zemindars, Jageerdars and Inamdars degrading themselves by taking cognizance of the base occupation of farming, or doing anything in connection with land except exercising the regal function of collecting revenue from the hereditary cultivating occupants, is something preeminently absurd.

Even when the ostensible holder of the land is of the cultivator caste, it does not follow that he cultivates the land himself; and if he and his family do not the work with their own hands they certainly do not do it by means of hired labourers. Such a thing is not known among them. If one of this class by any chance ever obtains money enough to raise him above the necessity of labouring with his own hands, he acts the part of a small Inamdar, subletting his land to poorer men, to whom he probably acts also the part of banker, advancing money to them to meet the expenses of cultivation and holding the crop in security for payment of rent, advances, interest, and all other claims. The actual *cultivating tenants* are always poor, and they always live and cultivate their land on credit. Any exceptions that may be found to this rule, are so purely exceptional, that they need not be taken into account. When therefore we assert, as we have often asserted, that the condition of the Ryots is unimproved, and under the present system unimprovable; and that they do not participate in the abnormal profits which have of late been obtained for cotton and other agricultural produce, we mean neither Zemindars, Inamdars, Soukars, nor small capitalists of the cultivator class, who act the part of petty Zemindars, but the mass of the population, the actual cultivating tenants, the lowest grade of the sub-lessees, where subletting takes place. The former classes have indeed waxed rich in consequence of the stoppage of the American trade, and we confess to very little sympathy with them. They are in circumstance to profit by every rise in the market and to appropriate to themselves the whole extra profit; while the cultivating tenants are entirely in their power. Dependant upon advances for the whole expenses of cultivation, and in some degree also for their own support while the crop is maturing, they are not in a position to secure advantageous terms for themselves, or to profit by any rise in the market; while they are under a constant temptation to expend as little as possible of the advances they receive on the land, that they may have more for their own present consumption. They live from hand to mouth; and provision for the present day greatly outweighs to them in importance the prospective wants of the coming month or season. When we see so much of this reckless make shift life among men with pretensions to high civilization, we need not wonder that it prevails universally among a class so degraded as the native cultivators. European agents of Mercantile houses have sometimes imagined that they were in communication with the actual cultivating tenants. We are convinced they were mistaken, and that they were in reality dealing with those who held the crops in security for advances made to the real cultivators. We see no prospect of any deliverance for the land and the agricultural population from this degraded condition. While the present system exists there is no possibility of any improvement in agriculture; and the condition of a pauper tenantry raising crops for those who advance money before hand to pay the expense, is the lowest and the most hopeless into which an agricultural population can be sunk. Their condition never improves. They are getting at present a larger nominal share of the profits of their labour than they received five years ago, but this does not give them a larger amount of food and clothing. Their means of support while nominally rising and falling with the rise and fall of the market, are always at the minimum. We do not say, as some ignorantly do, that they are much indebted. This is impossible; for no one would give them credit beyond the probable value of their next crop. But we say that they systematically anticipate their crops. They plough and sow and reap and in some measure live, on money advanced to them on the security of the crop which is to be, and which therefore virtually belongs, not to them, but to the advancers of the money, whether these be Zemindars, Contractors, Soukars, or small capitalists of their own caste. Were it possible for Englishmen to colonize India, and buy up all the land with the prescriptive tenant rights of the cultivators, and farm it according to European modes, and by hired labour, we would say, let the Government sell it to them by all means, and tax them for the public expenditure as they were taxed at home. But this being impossible, we have argued against the sale of the land, for this among other reasons, that if it *could be* sold to any considerable extent it must be to native capitalists; and as these never become farmers, but only collectors of revenue, and that generally in the way of assignment to contractors, this would only be an extension of the very worst mode of the present injurious system. When holding directly from Government, the tenants can live, although they do not increase; but under Zemindars and Contractors, it has been often shewn that there is generally a gradual decrease of the population.

Important however as all these considerations may be, they are subordinate, in the view of state policy, to the question—How is India to be retained in British possession? Britain it is clear can retain it only in one or other of the two ways by which alone any other Proprietor can retain an Estate, either by making it pay its own expenses or by providing for them from some other source.

Were India a British colony, the colonists would feel and acknowledge their responsibility as natural born subjects to their own Government, and submit to the imposition of taxes for the expenses of the State, as the people of all civilized nations are trained and tutored to submit to such imposition. In nations that have a Government of their own and Rulers from among themselves, there is a relation not extraneous or imposed, but natural and intuitive, between the Rulers and the Ruled. This recognized relation has its foundation in the nature of man, and is to be attributed to the will and design of the creator as much as the stronger relation which subsists between the head and the subordinate members of a family. This relation exists not between the British Government and India, and the feelings which properly appertain to it are entirely awanting. Britain has conquered India, and holds it as a conquered country, by the power of the sword, and in no other way. It is in the light of this truth that the question regarding the way in which it can be retained, and the expenditure met, ought to be considered. Material power, and superior ability and energy may conquer a kingdom, crush a rebellion, keep a nation in subjection, and accomplish many other things, but they cannot accomplish all things. And the thing we propose to consider is, could they extract from the subjugated inhabitants of India the money required for the expenses of the State machinery, if the property in the land, and in the rent thereof, were sold or otherwise parted with?

WHAT is a Bottle? It is now long since Sir Robert Peel raised the question, what is a pound, and was believed by all, unless some Birmingham currency mongers and other quacks, to have satisfactorily settled it. But this question, what is a bottle, never had the benefit of being seriously discussed by the great statesman, though many years ago we recollect he raised a laugh in the house in a way that he seldom did, though he so well could, when he chose, upon occasion of a ridiculous personal quarrel being fastened upon Sir James Graham by Mr. Busfield Ferraud, and the house mustering very strong to see the end, which, as often happens in such affairs, was nothing, Sir Robert said he did not remember so great a public disappointment since the time when a man collected a great crowd to see him jump into a quart bottle, which he had undertaken but failed to do.

Now regarding the proposed feat of that sane man, has it ever occurred to any one how very much more difficult a feat it was than even he pretended, for to have been successful he must have squeezed himself into some thing decidedly less than the space required by an honest quart? How much, is the question we now raise.

That the Quart bottle, so called in commerce, cannot hold a quart, is now very generally known, and therefore perhaps it may be contended that no great harm is done in business, because buyers and sellers are so far on a footing of equality, and no wrong is necessarily done to either party by reason of the quart bottle not containing a quart. For our part, however, we think that it ought to be known not only what the quart bottle does not contain, but what it does; and this no one knows for certain, no one *can* know, for the size of these bottles now in use varies most materially. There is consequently left a great opening for fraud, which is, we believe, not unfrequently practised in trade. In these moral and legislative times, when we are going to put down adulteration of cotton, and to punish all breaches of contract as crimes, which in a sense they certainly are, can nothing be done to enable us to get a good understanding as to what a quart, or rather a quart bottle, is. Can we hang no one for *very* short measure? The free trade maxim, *caveat emptor*, is no sufficient protection, for one is not allowed to taste and try every bottle before he buys, and there being no guarantee before purchase as to the amount of contents, and no easy means of ascertaining it in practice in time to prevent your making a bad bargain, we know not what to propose but a law requiring that a quart bottle shall contain a quart, and making it a penal if not a capital offence to sell a so-called quart bottle which is found to contain little more than a pint.

That would bring things to a bearing soon, and the sooner we see them so brought, the better.

BY private letters from Poona we learn that all sorts of bread stuffs are getting dearer and dearer there; that the poor natives are starving; and that they have a very discontented and suspicious look about them, as if they were up to some mischief, and were biding their time. They accuse the banians of buying up all the corn from the villages, and hiding it under ground. They complain of the indifference of Government in regard to this famine producing practice of the banians, and think the Sircar ought to do something for them in their perfect helplessness. They do not hesitate to express a longing for the days of Rago Bangria, who, they say, would cut off the banians' noses.

We have no doubt, from what we have heard, that there is wide-spread suffering and discontent among the poorer people of Poona and the surrounding districts, produced by the excessive dearness of bread stuffs. We have no doubt, moreover, that the banians do pursue the course complained of—that they buy up all the corn from the villages and hoard it in pits: it is their nature and practice to do so. We have as little doubt that, while other causes operate naturally and necessarily to produce the effect, this practice of the banians does rightly account to a very great extent for the dearness of bread, and the consequent suffering and discontent of the masses. We would ask, then, if this is not a case for *some kind and degree* of interference on the part of Government? We are very far from asking for the amount of interference which a Frenchman would expect from the State, and would submit to and even welcome on the part of Government in such a case: very far from asking our Government to do what any French administration would at once do if invoked in reference to such a grievance. The duty of the State towards production and trade is to let them alone. But this is not a question of production or of trade. It is a question of public wrong, of the iniquitous withholding of corn on the part of an avaricious and rapacious class. These banians care not for the curses of the people, as long as they can get famine prices for their grain. And the worst of it is, that they do not get so much of the blame and of the curse as the Government in such a case. The Government in days past has encouraged a spirit of dependence in the people: it has led them to look to "the fostering hand of a paternal Government": it has not taught them to walk alone, but in leading-strings. To leave them alone at once without any help is to deal almost cruelly with them. In what way could Government interfere for their help? We think the Government should order inquiries to be made into the state of the poorer people who are thus suffering, discontented and complaining

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

ing ; and into the extent to which the banians are carrying the iniquitous practice, of which they are accused, of hoarding and withholding the corn until they can get famine prices for it. We do not ask for legislation on the subject : we ask for inquiry. And if the grievances of the poorer people are found to be real and great, to be produced by the cause to which they ascribe it, and to be irremediable by any proper efforts of their own, we think that Government should bring some pressure to bear on the withholders of corn to induce them to adopt a different course of conduct. We fear that if Government does not interfere to redress the *grievances* of the poorer people, it will be compelled to interfere to quell their *disturbances*. We think it would be far more to the credit as well as to the interest of Government to interfere for the former purpose than for the latter. His Excellency, Sir Bartle Frere, is the very man to undertake to redress a grievance of this kind. His knowledge of the people and of the mode of dealing with them, his popularity and influence with them, would enable him to interfere in such a case without the interference being felt by those on whom it would be brought to bear.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Nemesis*, Captain Weston, which arrived here on Saturday last, having been repaired, left yesterday afternoon for Galle and Calcutta. The *Nemesis* struck on the Bellows Rock just off Galle harbour about eleven o'clock P.M., on the 16th instant, and backed off again in about ten minutes, not making very much water. Her Passengers, baggage &c., were transferred undamaged to the P. and O. steamer *Bombay*, which left for Aden and Suez on the 18th.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Norna*, Captain G. Burne, arrived in our harbour last evening, with dates from Hongkong 1st, Singapore 9th, Penang 11th, and Galle 18th instant, and the following Passengers :—

From Hongkong.—Capt. W. Stewart ; Messrs. Whitley ; MacMillan ; Fergusson ; R. Colquhoun ; and Deacon ; His Excellency Governor Guimaraes (Viscount of Macoa) ; Lady Guimaraes ; Miss Loureiro ; and two European servants.

From Singapore.—Mrs. D'Almeida and child ; Mr. Wilson ; Mr. Cooper ; Mr. and Mrs. Robinson ; and Mr. R. Bennett.

From Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. Lonsborough ; Mr. Saracold ; Mr. and Mrs. Henbottle ; Master and Miss Henbottle ; Mr. Perrins.

From Melbourne.—Mr. Kohlen ; Mrs. Perrins.

From Adelaide.—Mr. and Mrs. Davenport ; Mr. Cleland.

From King George's Sound.—Mr. Dyson.

From Galle.—Mr. Gibb and servant ; Mr. Wright ; Mr. Clarke

From Calcutta.—Mr. E. Yates.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*From the Overland China Mail, Jan. 31.*)

The past fortnight, in *China* and *Japan*, has not been marked by any event of importance. In the latter country, where the position of foreign residents has not been at all satisfactory for some time, matters are proceeding in their usual manner.

Col. Neale has issued a Notification warning the inhabitants of Yokohama that a band of Loonins were reported to be seeking an opportunity of assassinating the Foreign Representatives, but that the Japanese Government were occupied in tracing this threatened danger to its source, and were adopting every means to restore security. The British Naval and Military Authorities were also adopting measures of precaution.

By the last mail from England, we were put in possession of the views taken by the Press on the last Japan outrage. It is understood here that by next mail the Admiral on the China station will receive instructions as to the course to be pursued.

At Peking, all is quiet. It is evident that the administration of Mr. Bruce is conceived in a judicious and intelligent spirit. The new policy he has commenced, of patiently submitting under protest to wrongs which do not affect the immediate security of life and property, is likely to keep us out of numerous petty troubles and false positions. Our Minister at Peking has now promoted friendly relations with the Emperor's government, and redress is readily accorded in cases where officials take it upon themselves to act in an arbitrary manner.

The position of the Rebels and of the combined forces intended to operate against them, is not so satisfactory as could be desired by the friends of the Imperial cause and of law and order generally. The Ward Corps now commanded by Captain Holland of the Marine Light Infantry, who takes the rank of Brigadier General in the Chinese service. A native coadjutor to General Holland has been appointed. The Nankin expedition will probably be at once reconstructed and preparations will doubtless be made to hold the city.

From Shanghae, we learn that the Prussian Treaty has been ratified.

The Emperor of Cochin-China has repudiated the new treaty with France, and the province of Saigon, has revolted from French rule, and the naval and military forces of the French now stationed in China are being withdrawn. The French Admiral will proceed to Manila in order to raise a force their. At Yang-tsze everything is quiet.

From Canton, we learn that the vexed question of the Shameen Wall has at last been amicably settled.

His Excellency, Governor Guimaraes of Macao, returns to Lisbon by the present mail. He has been thirteen years in the East and is greatly esteemed by all who have had to do with him.

From Manila we learn that on the 23rd ultimo, the birthday of the heir-apparent to the Spanish crown, was celebrated with considerable pomp.

In Hongkong, matters go on as usual. The *Fiery Cross* came into Honkong harbour a few days ago (January 28th) being only 85 days from London.

Three European convicts who had escaped, were apprehended among some bamboos near to the Government Offices ; they were in a thoroughly exhausted state. The departure, from Canton, of Laou, the late Governor General, was noticed. He has done more to promote courtesy between Chinese and Foreigners than any official of the same rank in China. Another piratical attack at Wampoa was successfully resisted.

The continued distressing accounts from Lancashire and the comparative inaction of the general community have stirred up public activity here at last, and subscriptions to the fund get on famously. A Thousand Pounds is remitted by the first mail in addition to what was sent by the Chamber of Commerce ; Two or Three Thousand more will likely follow at intervals. The steamer *Hankow* struck on a rock on her way to Canton the other day ; she managed to get to Whampoa Dock, where she has undergone repair.

QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1863.

New Patna,—665$—fair enquiry.
Old Patna,—None.
New Benares.—635$—fair enquiry.
Old Benares.—None.
Malwa.—670$—good business done.
Turkey.—500$ a 600$—nominal.
Cotton, Bombay.—20$ a 23$
Cotton, Bengal.—18$ a 22$
Cotton, Madras.—18$ a 22$
Cotton, Shanghae.—18$ a 19$ 40.
Rice Bengal.—2$40 a 2$50 ; others 1$90 a 2$30.
Camphor.—29$ a 29$ 50.
Quicksilver.—58$ a 59$
Saltpetre—10$ a 14$
Gold Leaf.—100 touch, 22$35 a 22$50.
Sycee.—3 per cent premium.
Bar Silver.—4½ a 5 per cent premium.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

(*Oriental Bank Rates.*)

On London, 6 months' sight, 4*s.* 8*d.* a 4*s.* 8¼*d.*
Private Bills with Documents. 4*s.* 8½*d.* a 4*s.* 8¾*d.*
On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 229.
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 229.
Sycee, of 100 touch, 3¼ per cent premium.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, 22$35 per tael.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The London Mails of 10th December, arrived per *Ganges* on the 23rd.

In Imports, we have very little to report and there is little prospect of vitality till after the New Year's Holidays. Stocks go on increasing. In Exports, a brisk business has been done in Black Teas at Fuh-chow, and of Greens at Kiukiang, but in Shanghae and Canton there has been very little done. In Silk, some transactions had taken place at easier rates.

The Northern Ports are closed in for the winter by ice.

HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

(*From Charles Jameson's Circular.*)

Patna.—Prices have ranged from $662½ to $670 per chest, the quotation this day being $665. Speculators have been in the Market for first-sale Opium to arrive at $635 a 640.

Benares.—Quotations have ruled some $20 a $30 below Patna.

Malwa.—Europeans and others have entered freely into the Market at $665 a 675, present rates being $670. The quality imported continues of good description.

Turkey.—Stock on hand about 100 piculs, and prices quoted at $ 600 per picul.

Estimated stock of Opium, 30th Jan. 1863 ; New Patna $604 ; New Benares $553 ; Malwa $1,713.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

Madras, *20th Feb.*

Steamer *Penang* sailed for Calcutta.

Galle, *21st Feb.*

Steamer *Bengal* anchored from Suez.

COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO FEBRUARY 2.

Galle, *21st February.*

Consols 92¾.
Fives 105¼.
Specie, two hundred fifty thousand.
Bank Discount, five per cent.
Indigo, inactive.
Sugar, steady.
Rice, Madras, three pence lower ; other steady.
Saltpetre, six pence lower.
Linseed, firm.
Rape, firm.
Silk, Bengal, languid ; China firm.
Jute, barely maintained.
Hides, farthing lower.
Shell Lac, unaltered.
Safflower, good demand.
Cutch, steady.
Coffee, six pence lower.
Pepper, slightly higher.
Cocoanut Oil, three pence lower.
Coir Yarn, dull.
Wool, Liverpool auctions penny lower.
Cinnamon, common, firm.
Tallow, shilling dearer.
Wheat, dull.
Cotton, declined five-eighths of a penny.
Yarn, inclining downwards.
Shirtings, stagnant.

NEWS-LETTER.

Kurrachee, *14th Feb.* 1863.

It is currently rumoured that Mr. Ryland now acting for Mr. Pearson in the Judicial Department of the Bombay Secretariate, will be appointed Assistant Collector of Customs here. This appointment has lately been created ; but as the Supreme Government have fixed the salary at Rupees 300 per mensem, Mr. Ingle, our popular Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury, to whom the place was first offered, will not accept it, as his present salary is higher. It was thought that one Mr. Wells, an accountant under Mr. Ingle, would be nominated ; but he is unknown to game and possessed of very little ability : it is as well that he should vegetate in the account department, where one day he may be so lucky as to slip into the shoes of some well paid Baboo in the Accountant General's Department. It is but fair that he should rise in his own department, and not come in the way of others competent to discharge the duties of the newly created post.

It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that the announcement of the death of Mr. Cornelius Daly of the Civil Service, at Bombay, was received here. Mr. Daly's scholastic attainments were of a very high order : he was for a long time the Deputy Collector of Larkhana, a district which yields the largest amount of revenue in the Province. In one of my recent letters, I expressed a hope that this distinguished and beloved young officer would be enabled to return from England with renewed energies : but how fallacious are the hopes of man ! We are alive to-day, and called to our long home the next. Mr. Daly was held in high estimation by the authorities, and he would have risen to some distinction had his life been spared. Providence ordained otherwise. The *Sindian* of to-day gives an account of the services of the deceased. His loss will be deeply felt, and it will be a matter of difficulty to select a fit successor to so able and talented an officer as the deceased.

The following are a few of the recent occurrences in the Province, as usual they comprise suicides, murders, snake bites, &c. Every fortnight our Police digests teem with such accounts :—A man named Doola Meesur died suddenly from natural causes, a few days ago at Datha Jummaleeka Gote. A man belonging to the village of Mairabpoor has been apprehended for having murdered his wife. The culprit's name is Peer Buksh Sheedee. No cause is assigned for the heinous act it will however transpire. A boy named Buckur about 8 years of age, was bitten by a *Loondie* a venomous reptile, at Diggree some little time back, and died from the effects of the snake's venom. A Seedee committed suicide in Hydrabad recently. He had given signs of insanity for some days previously and being left alone took the rope of his bed and hanged himself. A resident of Soungh, in Khyrpore, named Ali Moorad Gubole, armed himself with a matchlock and discharged the contents at one Dullel Gubole, whom he suspected of having debauched his wife, the ball taking effect in the man's thigh. The husband then proceeded to his house and with a hatchet dealt his wife a severe blow on the head. The wounded persons are, however, doing well, and their assailant is in custody. A boat, laden with merchandise, and belonging to one Salama Mohannah, was overtaken by a storm while proceeding to Sukkur, recently, and was wrecked near the village of Mattan. The boatman's son, a child two years old was drowned, and the whole of the property was lost. From Obouro in the Roree Deputy Collectorate, Upper Sind intelligence has been received from the Police Thanna that, two travellers were attacked by robbers on the high road between the village of Maree and Kummoo Shaik, and robbed of articles worth Rs. 32-8-6. One of the victims was slightly hurt a blow in the face. The Thanadar immediately procured two experienced *puggees* who traced the footsteps of the robbers to the village of Syed Khan Khosa, in the Bhawulpoor territory. The following figures relating to recent district fairs will be found interesting :—The annual fair held at Shaik Birka, which lasted from the 28th December to the 1st ultimo, was attended by no less than 18,000 persons ; that of Mugdoom Jananeeya which began on the 27th and closed on the 30th December, by 15,000 people ; and that of Peer Beelawul held from the 12th to the 14th ultimo, by about 6,000 persons.

A correspondent writing from Shikarpore anent official changes states that, Captain Dunsterville, Sessions Judge, is to be appointed Collector of Upper Sind. The Kardars and Mooktiarkars are not very thankful to the Commissioner for this nomination. Thoroughly qualified in the Sindee language, he will, no doubt, ferret out things which are at present considered as being beyond the pale of memory. There is a certain branch of the Collector's office, where there are more clerks than are absolutely necessary, and nearly all of them very incompetent. It would be well for the future Collector to enquire into the state of the establishment, and of their individual merits. There appears to be no necessity for such a number of hands for the quantity of work that has to be gone through.

The foundation of the newly sanctioned office and quarters, with out-houses, for the Government Telegraph department and the accommodation of Assistants and Signallers with their establishment is now being laid. The site is at the junction of the road leading from the Rambaugh with the McLeod road at a point near the bungalow of Mr. Dunolly, merchant of this city. The site is an excellent one, being centrical, and when the building is completed, it will prove to be convenient for parties in the town as well as those residing in the Cantonments.

During the week ending yesterday, the arrivals from Kohistan and Lus Beyla were : 179 men bringing 7 horses, 800 camels, 180 donkeys and 11 bullocks. From Khelat during the same period, there arrived 90 men, with 344 camels, 27 donkeys and 3 horses.

The ships *Her Majesty* and *Cospatrick* are expected here about the end of this month to take home the invalids and time expired men quartered at the Depot. These ships are well fitted for the conveyance of troops. They took a batch of our gallant soldiers to England last cold season. Weather getting warm during the day. Disagreeable duststorms prevail ; but we cannot expect it be otherwise in this month.

LOCAL.

The Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who arrived here by the coasting steamer *Victoria* from his tour in Guzerat, (his family having arrived by the *Manchester*,) last week, presented the Commander Mr. G. Ahmed, officers and crew, with the sum of rupees seventeen hundred.

A Public meeting of the Bombay Temperance Union will be held this evening in the Sailor's Home, Esplanade, at seven o'clock. All who take an interest in the cause are invited to attend. The members of Committee of the Temperance Union are requested to meet at the close of the public meeting to make arrangements for the Annual General Meeting and soiree.

The Return Ball.—We are pleased to observe the progress of arrangements for the Return Ball, which takes place at the Town Hall tomorrow evening, and doubt not they will, under the supervision of the Managing Committee, be all that is desirable. Special care is taken in each branch of the undertaking to ensure satisfaction to both the subscribers and the guests for the occasion, and we cannot but wish the management every possible success. Permission, we are informed, has been obtained for attending Masons to appear in Masonic costume.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Died of disease of the heart.—An Inquest was held on Friday last, at the House of Correction, Byculla, touching the death of one Sedia Nagoo. From the evidence of Mr. Lee, assistant Marshal of the House of Correction, it appeared, that the deceased was admitted into the gaol on the fourth of October 1861, under and by virtue of a warrant given under the hand and seal of Sir Mathew Sausse, Chief Justice of the late Supreme Court, by whom the deceased was sentenced to two years imprisonment. The deceased was admitted into the Hospital on the sixteenth of December last, and was discharged from the Hospital on the first of January 1863. He was re-admitted into the Hospital on the fifteenth of January last, and remained there until his death, which occurred on the morning of the twentieth instant. A post mortem examination was made on the body of the deceased by Dr. Hyslop, Surgeon to the Coroner, who found that the death was caused by disease of the heart.

Verdict.—" Died of disease of the heart."

Suicide by drowning.—Another Inquest was held on Saturday at the Mergue, Kamateepoora, on view of the body of a Hindoo girl named Jalu of the age of about thirteen years. From the evidence that was produced before the Coroner, Dr. Reid, it appeared, that the deceased had been suffering from fever for a week, and was delirious for three days. During all this time she was at her husband's house. Last Thursday evening the husband of the deceased came to the house of Dhurmajee (brother of the deceased girl) and told him that the deceased was missing. The body of the deceased was discovered in a tank near the Marotties temple in Kamateepoora. It was floating on the surface of the water, and was taken out by one Lalljee.

Verdict.—" The deceased committed suicide by drowning while delirious from fever."

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 21st February 1863.

Broach.—Fair, S.W. strong.
Bulsar.—Fair and cool, S.W. calm.
Kolapore.—Fair, light northerly wind.
Kurrachee.—Fine, N.E. cool.
Surat.—Cool and fair.

At 9 hours of the 22nd February 1863.

Broach.—Fine, S.W.
Bulsar.—Fair, strong Southerly.
Cannanore.—Fair.
Kolapore.—Fair, light N.E.
Kurrachee.—Fair, N.E., cool.
Madras.—Fine ; N.E. Ther. 87.
Paumben.—Rainy. Ther. 80.
Surat.—Fair and cool.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Open 185½ Miles.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 1st Feb., 1863.

Coaching.				
Number of Passengers, 16,075.				
Amount............	Rs.	18,452	3	7
Merchandize.				
Amount............	,,	6,808	4	5
Total...	Rs.	25,260	8	0
Corresponding Week last year, Open 132½ Miles.				
Coaching.				
Number of Passengers, 19,551.				
Amount............	Rs.	8,671	6	3
Merchandize.				
Amount............	,,	3,039	10	2
Total...		11,711	0	5

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—21st Feb. 1863.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)

A Lost Child.—Henry Saddler, aged 40, was charged with creating a disturbance and shouting at the people at the Boree Bunder Railway Station on the 20th instant.

A Police sepoy deposed, to the fact of the defendant making a sad noise and creating a disturbance at the station, from which it was naturally enough concluded that he was drunk.

The defendant said, he was unable to find his son and was enquiring after him when the sepoy arrested him.

The Magistrate cautioned and discharged the prisoner.

Assault.—George Evans, aged 18, a marine, was charged with being drunk and assaulting Hurkisundass Moolchund on the 20th instant.

Prosecutor stated,—" I am a servant in Kaka Parruk's shop. Kaka Parruk is a Shroff. I live in Fort. Last night after ten o'clock the prisoner and others came up to the shop and struck me with his fist twice on my chest and then on my head with a bottle. I called out for a sepoy. They were taken away. I had an altercation with prisoner. There were lights then, prisoner blew one light out. I am quite sure you struck me with a bottle. Sepoy saw prisoner strike me with the bottle, five or six people were sitting there."

Police Constable, No. 460, stated.—" Last night about a quarter to eleven o'clock on hearing a cry, I went to plaintiff's shop and saw prisoner strike him with his fist once on his chest, and then with a bottle on his head. I seized him and delivered him to my comrade. Prisoner was drunk, two others were there. There are no other witnesses. Plaintiff was alone, prisoner was not taken to the police constable as the Subedar came."

Prisoner states.—" Two others were with me, we were going along Bazar Gate street, the others thought it was a brandy shop, and one of the young men had a bottle in his hand and went into the shop. I stopped out side and heard a row. I then went in and tried to get my comrade out, he would have come out but plaintiff would not let him, there being three or four quarrelling with him. When I saw they would not let him come out, I went out, when two sepoys caught hold of me. A lamp was knocked over in the scuffle. One of the men in the shop broke a bottle over the young man's head, and smeared him with stuff all over his coat, Another came out and showed me and said, " you are the one ;" and he hit me, he spoke in English. When I found I was taken, I walked quietly away."

John King was called as a witness for the defence, he said,—" You did not go into the shop that I saw, not that I am aware of. You did not hit plaintiff with the bottle, you had it not in your hand you did not kick the light over, that I am aware of."

Examined by His Worship.—He might have gone into the shop without my knowledge. There was such a confusion to get the man out. I can't say whether the people in were trying to turn them out or were holding them in. The young man who was with us had the bottle, there was only one light and that was put out. The other man was dressed like the prisoners. There were a great many people in the shop. We all had been drinking ; we had had quite enough, but I knew what I was doing ; a bottle of oil was broken on my head and smeared me all over, I saw no blood except from my own nose.

The Magistrate from the contradictory nature of the evidence discharged the prisoner.

Ditto.—John Holman, another marine, was then charged with assaulting Ruttonjee Toolsia at the same time and place at the above.

The prosecutor stated, that he was a servant employed at in the firm of Javerchund Atmaram, and lived in the shop in Bazar Gate street, and knew prisoner by sight. On Friday night about eleven o'clock he was sitting in the shop and the three prisoners came there. There was a dish in the shop which prisoners took up and struck some one on the head with, and struck witness with his fist twice. Sepoys came and prisoner were given into custody. Sepoy was there when witness was struck with the dish, sepoy was coming up the steps of the shop at the time. Prisoner came into our shop about eleven o'clock. He was not the first to come in.

Police Sepoy No. 460 deposed, that on Friday night at eleven o'clock, he saw prisoner strike plaintiff with a kettle of oil on his head and he went to seize him when he kicked witness. He struck plaintiff with his fist in his side once. Witness could have seen if prisoner had struck plaintiff more than once as he was close by.

Prisoner stated, that he was the worse for liquor but did not strike plaintiff and had nothing in his hand,—the other man got struck.

Prisoner was cautioned and discharged.

John King, another marine, was charged with being drunk and assaulting Heemutram Bicher at the same time as the foregoing.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to being drunk but denied the assault.

Plaintiff stated, that he was at the shop of Javerchund Atmaram where he lived. Prisoner, on Friday night came up to the shop and struck him two or three blows with his fist on his chest and with a kettle, on his head. sepoy seized him after a cry had been raised, and prisoner was brought here. Witness repeated that prisoner struck him in the shop, and the sepoy was present.

Police Sepoy No. 460 corroborated the plaintiff's statement.

The prisoner was fined two rupees for being drunk. Having no money, he was admonished and discharged.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Amended Section of the Bill, for the re-incorporation and re-constitution of the Bank of Bombay.

V. *The Capital.*—And whereas it was enacted by the said Act III. of 1840 that the capital stock of the Bank of Bombay, by the same Act incorporated, should in amount not be less than fifty lakhs of rupees, nor unless increased as thereunder provided, more than fifty-six lakhs of rupees, and whereas the capital stock of the said Bank now Amounts to rupees fifty-two lakhs and twenty-five thousand, the whole amount of which has been paid up : it is hereby enacted, that it shall be lawful for the proprietors, at a special general meeting, and they are hereby empowered at such time or times after the determination as aforesaid of the said Acts, and from time to time thereafter, to increase the capital stock of the said Bank, so as aforesaid re-incorporated and re-constituted by a certain amount, but so nevertheless as that the whole capital stock of the same Bank shall not at any time exceed the sum of rupees two crores and ten lakhs, and the Directors shall thereupon cause to be issued such and so many new shares upon such conditions and in such manner as to them may seem expedient for raising the amount of capital which at such general meeting may have been authorised to be raised.

IX. *Trustees not recognised.*—No notice of any trust, express, implied, or constructive, shall be entered on the register, or be receivable by the said Bank, nor shall the Bank in any case recognise or be affected with notice express or otherwise of any trust, charge, lien, estate, or interest whatsoever, reversionary or otherwise, of, upon, in, or in respect of any of the said shares in the said Bank, other than the legal estate or interest therein of the person or persons in whose name or names the said shares or share shall be registered. Provided always that nothing in this Section contained shall be construed to restrict the operation which any judgment, decree, order, writ, or other process of any Court of Justice would in the absence of this Section, have had.

XII. *Register may from time to time be closed.*—The Directors of the said Bank so re-incorporated and re-constituted as aforesaid, by giving notice in the daily Newspapers in Bombay, may, from time to time close the register of Proprietors for any period or periods not exceeding in the whole 21 days in any one year, and during such period and periods it shall not be compulsory upon the Directors to register any transfer of any share.

XVII. *Election of Directors.*—The appointment of any Directors to be elected by the proprietors as aforesaid shall be deemed to have taken place on the result of such election being declared by the President of the meeting at which such election shall take place, and they and the said other Directors, from time to time to be appointed by Government, shall thenceforth be Directors of the said Bank, and have the powers and authorities of Directors ; provided always that if at any such meeting or adjourned meeting of proprietors held for election of Directors no such election shall be had, the persons who previously to such meeting or adjourned meeting were Directors shall continue to be and act as Directors till such election shall be duly had ; and such meeting or adjourned meeting shall be adjourned to any election day at a distance of not more than one month for the election of Directors as aforesaid.

XXIII. *Proxies.*—Any proprietor or proprietors entitled to vote in person at any general meeting may, by writing under his, her, or their hand, or the hand of his, her, or their attorney, duly authorised, or if the appointor is a corporation, under their common seal, appoint any other registered proprietor, as his, her, or their general or special proxy on his, her, or their behalf, to attend, take part, and vote at any general meeting or meetings, according to the terms and instructions contained in the instrument of appointment ; and such proxy shall have the same number of votes and all such powers as are given by such instrument, being such as the person or persons so appointing him would have possessed if personally present, provided the instrument of appointment shall be deposited at the chief place of business in Bombay of the said Bank not less than forty-eight hours before the same can be acted on. Any vote or act otherwise valid of any person appointed to act as such proxy shall not be afterwards objected to or questioned merely on the ground of the revocation, whether by operation of law or otherwise, of the authority of such person to act as such proxy, unless notice in writing of such revocation shall have been served at the last mentioned place at least forty-eight hours before the time, when such vote or act shall have been given or done, unless at such last mentioned time such objection or question shall have been raised.

XXVIII. *Officers of the Bank not to engage in any other business.* No person who shall hold or act in the office of Secretary and Treasurer, Deputy Secretary, Head Accountant or Head Shroff of the Bank of Bombay, or as Inspector, Agent, Manager, Accountant, Shroff, or any other Officer at any Branch Bank or Agency, shall engage in any other banking or commercial business, either on his own account or as agent for any other person or persons, or act as a broker for the sale or purchase of Government securities ; and every person appointed to hold or act in any one or more of the said offices, and all such other officers from whom the Directors may from time to time think fit to require it, shall give security to the Directors for the faithful discharge of his duty to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors, and in such amount and in such manner as they shall think proper. Provided always that the security to be given as aforesaid by the person holding or acting in the offices of Secretary or Treasurer, or both, shall not be in a less amount than Rs. 50,000

XXXI. *Business of the Bank.*—The said Bank of Bombay as re-incorporated and reconstituted under this Act may, and is hereby authorised and empowered to carry on and transact the business hereinafter specified, but shall not engage in or carry on or transact any other adventure, trade, or business than such particular kinds of business, that is to say :—

1st. The advancing and lending money on Government securities, or on the security of shares in any of the incorporated Indian Railway, or other public companies in India.

2nd. The discounting, buying, and selling of bills of exchange, and other negotiable securities payable in India.

3rd. The making of investments of the moneys of the said Bank in Government securities, and from time to time altering, converting, and transposing such investments for others of a like nature.

4th. The making, issuing, and circulating of bank post bills and letters of credit made payable in India to order or otherwise than to the bearer on demand.

5th. The buying and selling of gold or silver bullion.

6th. The receiving of deposits, keeping cash accounts, and granting cash credits.

7th. The granting loans and making advances upon any goods, wares, and merchandise, or other property or securities of the description above mentioned which, or the documents of title to which, shall be deposited with or assigned to the said Bank as security for such loans and advances, and the selling and realization of the proceeds of sale of any such goods, wares, merchandise, or other property or securities which, or the documents of title to which, have been so deposited or assigned, or which shall be held by the said Bank, and over which the said Bank shall be entitled to any lien or charge in respect of any such loan or advance, or any debt or claim of the said Bank, and which said goods, wares, merchandize, property, security, or documents of title, so as aforesaid deposited with, assigned to, or held by the said Bank, shall not in due time in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) of such deposit or assignment have been redeemed.

8th. The acting as agents either for commission or profit or otherwise in the transaction of the following kinds of business :—The taking charge of any Government or other securities or shares in any Railway, Bank, or joint Stock Company. The receiving of the interest or dividends on any such securities or shares. The investment of any money deposited in the said Bank of Bombay in any of the said securities or shares. To sell or transfer any such securities or shares deposited with the said Bank, or to receive any principal money that may be payable thereon. To invest the principal and interest and dividends so received or the proceeds of such sales as last aforesaid in any such securities or shares, or according to the instruction of their constituents to hold or pay such principal, interest dividends or proceeds, or at the risk of such constituents to remit the same by public or private bills either payable in India, or in Great Britain or Ireland, and to do all acts necessary or proper for the purpose of effecting such remittances, provided that if any such remittance be made in a bill of the said Bank, such bill shall be payable in India; and provided also that notwithstanding any thing hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the said Bank, if authorised so to do by the Governor in Council of Bombay, to draw bills of exchange and grant letters of credit payable out of India for the use of their constituents in the Agency Departments and to buy bills of exchange payable out of India for the purpose of remitting funds to meet such bills or letters of credit.

XLIV. *Power of Directors to make, alter, and rescind Bye-laws, &c.*—It shall be lawful for the Directors for the time being of the said Bank to make and pass Bye-laws, Regulations, and Orders for the good government, and in reference to the mode of conducting the business of the Bank, and such Regulations and orders from time to time to modify, rescind, and vary ; and it shall further be lawful for the Proprietors of the said Bank at any General Meeting, whether ordinary or special, to pass resolutions and frame and from time to time rescind and vary Bye-laws, and Rules for the direction of the affairs of the Bank ; and the same shall be binding on the Directors and Officers and on the Proprietors of the Bank until rescinded or varied at any subsequent General Meeting ; provided always that no Bye-law, Regulation, or Order, or alteration or rescission of any Bye-law, Regulation, or Order, whether passed by the Directors or by the Proprietors at a General Meeting, shall be of any validity, except in so far as the same shall be consistent with the provision, of this Act and shall be approved by the Governor of Bombay in Council ; such approval to be signified in writing under the hand of one of the Secretaries to the Government of the Bombay.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

Plea Side of late Supreme Court.

(Before Sir Joseph Arnould.)

For Judgment.

24 Runsordass Bhogelall, &c., *vs.* Kessrising Mohunlall carrying, &c.

For Trial.

34 Kessowjee Wagjee *vs.* Alexander Deachar. (Part heard.)
39 Khemjee Doongersey *vs.* The same.
40 Chuggunbhoy Munsookbhoy trading, &c., *vs.* Jasseyram Kissonram.
44 Pallonjee Framjee *vs.* Meerza Ally Jan.
46 Pemabhoy Hemabhoy *vs.* Aba Sha Sabut Ali.

(Before Mr. Justice Couch.)

7 Manockjee Pestonjee *vs.* Narrayen Luxamonjee and others. (Part heard.)
8 Luckmedass Damjee *vs.* The same. (Part heard.)
19 Cooverjee Premjee *vs.* Daniel Kavanagh.
25 Dorabjee Pestonjee Patell *vs.* Ruttonjee Framjee Wacha.
27 Shaik Tyab Feeyazally *vs.* Dayal Mathoora trading, &c.

S. Compton, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, 21st February 1863.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Saturday, 21st February 1863.

(Before N. Spencer, Esq.)

Shabeera vs. Harry Gerald.

Leaving Service without Notice.—This suit was instituted to recover four rupees twelve annas and three pies, wages for thirteen days, as an Ayah to the defendant's wife.

The plaintiff stated, that she had received a letter from her husband who was ill and had gone to her mistress and demanded her wages, as she wished to go to her native country to attend upon him. She applied three days successively for the wages, which were still due. She was willing to return to service the day after she left but her master turned her away. Sahib wanted me to remain the full month but I refused because my husband was ill.

Defendant admitted that plaintiff had been in his wife's service as Ayah for thirteen days, and he did not discharge her. During his absence she was insolent to his wife, and had given notice. She had refused to do any work for two days before leaving and remained sitting on the ground in the house. She stated afterwards that she was ill but said nothing about her husband's illness. She did not appear ill and left without giving any notice.

His Honor said, that the plaintiff was engaged as a monthly servant and had left without giving notice. It appeared she had only told defendant's wife she intended to leave, but such summary notice was not sufficient, and she had not given as a reason for leaving, her husband's sickness, but her own, in which statements a marked discrepancy existed, and in the witness box plaintiff had said nothing about her own illness until defendant had alluded to it. As the plaintiff therefore had left without a good cause or sufficient notice His Honor gave a verdict for defendant.

POONA.

United Service Institution of Western India.—Owing to the departure of H. M.'s 103rd Regiment Royal Bombay Fusiliers the above named Institution has been deprived of the valuable services of Lieutenant A. W. B. Caldecott as Secretary and Treasurer. At a meeting of the Council held in the Library yesterday, Mr. Caldecott's resignation was obliged to be accepted, when a vote of thanks was conveyed to him for the earnest interest and zeal shewn by him in a discharge of onerous duties as Secretary and Treasurer during the past year, and it is owing to his exertions that the nucleus of a Building Fund has been formed. Lieut. F. Adams, Staff Corps, and Quarter Master and Interpreter 10th N. I. has kindly relieved Mr Caldecott, and we may congratulate the subscribers that a scholar of much promise has come to their aid.—*Observer*, *Feb.* 21.

BENGAL.

It is rumoured, and the story is told with a circumstantiality which invites belief, and we have little doubt as to the substantial accuracy of it, that Sir Charles Trevelyan intends shortly to carry into effect, a minute propounded by him, when Governor of Madras, with regard to the formation of a 'Central' Printing Office, where all Government printing work will be executed. It is with this intention, perhaps, that he has called upon the Heads of Departments, where printing has already been introduced, to submit a return of the expenses incurred and the amount of work done in their respective printing establishments.—*Hurkaru*, *Feb.* 13.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S COUNCIL.

The Council met at Government House, on Wednesday, the 11th February 1863.

Present :

Major General the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, K.C.B., *Presiding*.
The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.
The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.
The Hon'ble Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble C. J. Erskine.
The Hon'ble W. S. Fitzwilliam.
The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
The Hon'ble Rajah Deo Narain Singh Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble Rajah Dinkar Rao Rugonauth Moontazim Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, C.B.
The Hon'ble A. A. Roberts, C.B.

Partition of Estates Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Partition of Estates paying Revenue to Government.

Mahoba and Jeitpore Bill.

Also the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to bring the Pergunnahs of Mahoba and Jeitpore, in the district of Humeerpore, under the operation of the General Regulations.

Straits Municipal Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the extension of the term of office of the Municipal Commissioners in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.

High Court (Bombay) Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine moved for leave to introduce a Bill to empower Judges of the High Court, and other authorities at Bombay, to direct convicts to be imprisoned either in the House of Correction or in the Common Jail. He said that the object of the Bill was described with sufficient accuracy in the Title. It was a Bill to empower the Judges of the High Court, the Justices of the Peace, and Town Magistrates at Bombay, to direct the Common Jail to be the place of imprisonment for certain classes of convicts, as well as the House of Correction, which appeared to be inconveniently crowded. The Bill, it was necessary to state, had been originally introduced into the Council of the Governor of Bombay, and, after being passed had received the assent of His Excellency, the Governor. It was found, however, to be open to the objection that it amended certain provisions of an Act passed last year by the Council of the Governor-General, and known as Act XVIII of 1862, by which Act the House of Correction was solely appointed to be the place of imprisonment under the circumstances contemplated. Indeed he (Mr. Main) perceived that the Bill, in the form in which it had first been brought into the Bombay Council, was denominated, with perfect correctness, "a Bill to amend Act XVIII. of 1862," and the nature of the measure was clearly indicated in the last Clause, which was to the effect, that nothing in Act XVIII. should be construed to interfere with the provisions of the Bill. The Select Committee of the Bombay Council had altered the Title and struck out the last Clause ; but of course, the mere omission of the express reference to Act XVIII. of 1862, did not render the Bill in any less degree an attempt to amend the Imperial enactment. Now the Indian Councils' Act had empowered the Councils of the Presidencies for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations to amend or repeal any Law or Regulations made by Imperial authority in India previously to the passing of the Councils' Act, and had therefore by direct implication forbidden those Councils to amend any Imperial Law or Regulation passed in India subsequently to that epoch. Indeed the very existence of such a power would be inconsistent with the whole scheme of distributed legislation which the Indian Councils' Act had established. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General had therefore been under the necessity of withholding his assent from the Bill. At the same time it seemed to be most desirable that its object should be carried out and accordingly he (Mr. Maine) proposed to introduce the Bill with merely verbal changes in to the Governor-General's Council. As its policy seemed to have been thoroughly discussed at Bombay, he should unless any member objected, request the President to suspend the Standing Orders at the next sitting, in order that the Bill might be at once passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Confinement of prisoners Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington moved that that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the amendment of the law relating to the confinement of Prisoners convicted of offences in Native States, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington then applied to the President for the suspension of Rule 26 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business, and on the suspension of the Rule, said that the High Court had an ordinary original Criminal Jurisdiction extending beyond the local limits of its ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction, and, as the proviso to Section II. was intended to extend only to Jails and House of Corrections within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction of such Court, he would move that the word "Civil" be substituted for the word "Criminal."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington also moved that the Bill be passed as amended.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Peons Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington said that, as there were errors in the copies which had been circulated among the Members of the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the employment and remuneration of Peons, for the service and of Civil Process in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, he would, with the permission of the President postpone his motion for the passing of the Bill until next week.

Civil Brocedure Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harington also moved that the Bill be passed with the amendment recommended by the Select Committee.

The motion was put and agreed to.

Administraton of civil justice (Darjeeling) Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to improve the administration of Justice in the District of Darjeeling be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

He also applied to the President to suspend Rule 26 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business, and on the suspension of the Rule said that there were a few verbal amendments that appeared to be required in the Bill, and he moved that the Bill be therefore amended as follows :—

Section I, line 7, the omission of the word "other," and line 9, the substitution of the words "Judge of any such Court as aforesaid" for the words "such Judge as the case may be."

Section II, line 6, the substitution of the words "Judge of any Court constituted as aforesaid" for the words "such Judge as aforesaid as the case may be ; and in line 9, the omission of the word "such."

Section III, line 1, the substitution of the words "Judge as aforesaid" for the word "such Judge as the case may be."

Section VII, line 7, the substitution of the words "Judge as aforesaid" for the words "such Judge as the case may be" ; in the same line, the substitution of the word "aforesaid" for the words "as the case may be."

The motion for the adoption of the amendments was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine also moved that the Bill be passed as amended.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned.

M. Wylie,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.
Calcutta, the 11th February 1863.—*Id.*

We learn that Captain Tronson, the present Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in Calcutta, will shortly retire. Captain Patterson of the *Simla* succeeds him, and Captain Castle will take command of the *Simla*.—*Hurkaru*, *Feb.* 14.

We observe that orders have been issued by Government, that all the official subordinates be forbidden to answer in their capacity as Government servants, any thing that appears in the public prints, without the authority of the head of the Government, under pain of severe notice being taken of their conduct.—*Id.*

The Lientenant Governor, who returned from his tour on Wednesday last, intends, we learn, to proceed to Darjeeling early next month, where His Honor will probably remain during the whole of the hot season. It is also said that Doctor Mouat, the Inspector General of Prisons, will join the Lieut. Governor's camp at that Sanatarium, by the latter end of March.—*Id.*

For the benefit of the Officers thrown out of employ in consequence of the abolition of public offices the rule laid down in Lord Canning's Minute on the abolition of the General Treasury, to reckon their previous services when re-employed as a continued period of service, is to be preserved in the new Pension Rules, which have recently been received from the India Office.—*Id.*

DINNER TO F. JENNINGS, ESQ.,

Past Master, Trades' Association.

The members of the Calcutta Trades' Association and their guests, among whom were the Hon'ble W. S. Fitzwilliam, Mr. Braddon, and a few others, met at dinner last night in the Great Eastern Hotel, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Jennings, in recognition of the eminent services which he had rendered for the last two years, as Master of the Association. The testimonial, which consisted of a handsome silver tea service manufactured by Messrs. Hamilton & Co., bore the following inscription :—

" Presented to Frederick Jennings, Esq., by the Members of the Calcutta Trades' Association, in grateful recognition of the zeal, energy and success, with which he advocated the trading interests of this city, during his two years' tenure of office. Feb. 13, 1863."

The chair was occupied by Mr. J. B. Knight, Master, and Mr. Mackintosh did the duties of croupier.

After the usual loyal toasts,

Mr. Knight, in an eloquent speech, in which he dwelt upon the past history of the Association, and paid a well-deserved compliment to the acts of Mr. Jennings while master, proposed his health, and in the name of the Trades' Association begged his acceptance of the Testimonial alluded to, trusting that he would long live to took at it with pride, and asserting that his children and grand-children would look upon with equal pride as an earnest of what a good, and right-minded course of life would lead to anywhere.

Mr. Jennings returned thanks, and the "Guests" were next done honor to, the name of the Hon'ble W. S. Fitzwilliam being coupled with the toast.

Mr. Fitzwilliam returned thanks, expressing the pleasure he had always felt in his connection with the Association, and dwelling at some length on the high services rendered by Mr. Jennings.

The Press was then proposed and responded for by Mr. Hills, and after various other toasts, the present Master and officers not being forgotten, the meeting broke up at something after midnight.—*Englishman*, *Feb.* 14.

MADRAS.

From the *Hurkaru*—" Listen, oh listen ye much traduced gentlemen of the Telegraph Department ! A commercial telegraphic message was sent from New York to San Francisco on a certain recent day, between four and five in the afternoon, and the answer was received between six and seven in the evening. The distance is about 3,500 miles. No defective insulation there ! Though the line passes over the rocky mountains, rapid rivers, and several hundred miles of country, the chief inhabitants of which are wild Indians, the message was conveyed to and fro within two hours. Lucky people those citizens of New York and San Francisco."—*Times*, *Feb.* 16.

We understand that an extract from the proceedings of Government is in circulation, which contains the Orders of the Secretary of State directing the removal, from the Government House premises, of the Board of Revenue and the Office of the Department of Public Works ; which are to be transferred to the Fort. Should sufficient accommodation for the service of both be not available there at present, it is further ordered that some other Offices of less importance shall be provided for elsewhere, with a view to making room for those two in the Fort.—*Athenæum and Statesman*, *Feb.* 16.

The Bachelors Ball.—The Bachelors of Madras certainly deserve the best thanks of their guests, for having got up for them one of the pleasantest balls of the season. The assemblage commenced arriving somewhat after 9 p. m., and was rather less numerous than one usually sees at the Banquetting Hall ; both circumstances being probably attributable to the consequences of the severe round of dissipation, which Madras society has been undergoing during the last week. But what was wanting in numbers, was supplied by a superabundance of spirit on the part of the dancers, who kept up their exertions till an early hour on Saturday morning. The music of the 69th Band was, as usual, deservedly admired, and the vocal accompaniment which they introduced into some of the pieces, had a remarkably pretty effect. The supper arrangements were excellent, and the tables being spread in the verandah, where there was a pleasant seabreeze, was certainly a great improvement upon the old plan of having supper in the gallery. His Excellency the Governor was present ; but retired at an early hour. We accept the commission from Madras society to offer their best thanks to the Madras Bachelors, for the excellent entertainment they provided, and hope that it may not be the last time that we shall have the pleasure of recording the occurrence of such an agreeable meeting.—*Id.*

HIGH COURT.—Original Jurisdiction.

24th November 1863.

(Present Sir C. H. Scotland, C. J., and Sir A. Bittleston, J.)

Nagalinga Moodellay vs. C. Soobramneya Moodelly and others.

A grand-son may, by Hindoo law, maintain a suit against his grand-father for compulsory division of ancestral family property.

Mr. J. W. Branson for Plaintiff.

Mr. Advocate General for Defendants.

The founder of the family was Tiroomala Moodelly who died very many years ago, leaving 2 sons, the Defendants Soobramaneya Moodelly and Veerasawmy Moodelly. The defendant Soobramaneya had 2 sons, one named Permall Moodelly the late father of the complainant, and the other was the Defendant Durmalinga Moodelly. The Plaintiff's father died in 1850, and in 1854 the Plaintiff embraced Christianity. The Bill was filed on the 12th December 1861.

The Defendant's answer stated that the property left by the founder Permall Moodelly was very trifling, and had been exhausted in his funeral ceremonies, that the landed property subsequently acquired, had been acquired by the Defendant Soobramaneya Moodelly, who in 1854 had given the bulk of it away.

Mr. Advocate General contended that the Plaintiff's father, if alive, could not sue for division living his father the Defendant Soobramaneya, and that therefore the Plaintiff's suit could not be sustained. Sir Thomas Strange's Hindoo Law, 19, 20, 143, 151 and 189.

Mr. J. W. Branson contra, Strange's Manual of Hindoo Law, Sec. 238. The Mithachara, chap. I, Sec V., v., 11.

C. J.—We have had some difficulty in seeing how Chap. I., Sec. II, v. 7 is to be reconciled with the placita in the 5th Section of the Mithachara. But upon consideration we think that they are not necessarily inconsistent, and that sons may compel a division of ancestral family property at the hands of their father. I must however be distinctly understood as deciding this with reference to ancestral property only. The learned Advocate General refers to Sir Thomas Strange's Work on Hindoo Law, and no one can read the passages cited without coming to the conclusion that his opinion was—that, except in the instances he gives, namely, of "degradation" and entering into a religious "order," sons could not compel a division. He says "whatever might be the case among the Hebrews, no Hindoo can, according to the law as it prevails in the Bengal Provinces, under any circumstances say to his father in the peremptory language of the Prodigal, father give me the portion of goods that falleth to me." The father may abdicate in favor of one or of all according to the limits imposed upon him by the law, if he thinks proper, but with the exception of two cases, partition among the Hindoos in the life-time of the father, whether of ancestral or acquired property, would seem to be at his will not at the option of his sons," (108) and in support of this he cites Menu IX. v. 104 and the Mithachara Chap. I., Section II., and turning to that we find at para. 7 " on period of partition is when the father desires separation as expressed in the text when the father makes a partition.' Another period is where the father lives, but is indifferent to wealth and disinclined to pleasure, and the mother is incapable of bearing more sons ; at which time a partition is admissible at the option of the sons against the father's wish."—Sir Thomas Strange proceeds " a text indeed of *Menu* is referred to as shewing that of ancestral property belonging to the father, the sons may at their pleasure exact a division of him, however reluctant, and it is true (as has been already intimated) that their claim upon property descended is stronger than upon what has been otherwise acquired ; but the inference drawn in the Mithachara, is at variance with the current of authorities including *Menu* himself whose obvious meaning in the text referred to is simply that ancestral property *recovered* without the use of the patrimony classes upon partition with property *acquired*" &c., (109). And passing on to consider the law applicable to this Presidency Sir Thomas Strange says, (113). " In the provinces dependant on the Government of Madras and elsewhere in the peninsula, the right of the son to exact partition of ancestral property independent of the will of the father appears authorised, but not without the existence of circumstances to warrant the measure ; such as the father having become superannuated, and the mother past child bearing, the sisters also married. And there are two occasions upon either of which whereever the Hindoo Law prevails, dominion may be transferred from the father in his life time without his consent, whether the property claimed by the sons to be divided be ancestral or acquired. These are voluntary *devotion*, by which the father is considered as having renounced it, and *degradation* from caste by which it is forfeited."

I do not find in Sir Thomas Strange's work anything to get rid of this qualification as to the right of sons to a division in their father's life time—and my mind was at one time in considerable doubt on the subject. But Mr. Branson refers to Mr. Justice Strange's Manual of Hindoo Law, and there the learned author states the law in the broadest possible terms. He says Sec. 238. " Sons may at their will and irrespective of all circumstances compel their father to divide with them the ancestral property." And for that he cites the Mithachara Chap. I., Sec. V., ver. 8. Turning to that passage we find he is abundantly confirmed. It is in these words. " Thus while the mother is capable of bearing more sons and the father retains his wordly affections, and does not desire partition, a distribution of the grandfather's estate does nevertheless take place at the will of the son," certainly nothing can be more explicit,—and at verse 11, he says " Menu likewise shows that the father, however reluctant, must divide with his sons at their pleasure, the effects acquired by the paternal grand-father, and then he refers to the text in Menu 9-209 which Sir Thomas Strange refers to, when he says that the inference drawn in the Mithachara is at variance with the current of authorities.

We think we must read Sec. II, ver. 7. as applicable to the law of division of property generally and Sec. V., ver. 8. and 11, as applying to divisions of ancestral property.

The Mithachara therefore confirms the view taken by Mr. Justice Strange, in his Manual—and in this Presidency the Mithachara is the governing authority. We think therefore that as to ancestral property a son—and therefore a grand-son—may compel a division against the will of his father or grand father.

Bittleston, J.—I came to the same conclusion the authorities appear to stand in this way—Sir Thomas Strange seems to have formed an opinion that sons could not demand a division except under particular circumstances, even as regards ancestral property. But it must be taken that he admits, that, in coming to that opinion, he differs from the *Mithachara*. Arguing from Menu, Sir Thomas Strange arrives to one conclusion and the *Mithachara* also arguing from Menu comes to a different conclusion. Referring to the *Mithachara*, it is not easy nor perhaps desirable to follow the reasoning on the subject. But it is desirable to arrive at some definite rule. The learned author of the Manual bringing to the matter the long experience he has had, and probably the decisions which have taken place subsequently to the publication of his Father's book – says broadly, as far as ancestral property is concerned, sons " may at their will and irrespective of all circumstances compel their father to divide with them the ancestral property," and in that statement he is supported by the *Mithachara* that " though the mother be capable of bearing sons and though the father retain his worldly affections and does not desire partition or distribution of the ancestral (Grand Father's) estate it does nevertheless take place by the will of the sons. This is not easily reconcileable unquestionably with the earlier section. But they may perhaps be reconciled by saying that in the earlier section, division generally is treated of, and that the later Section is confined to the division of ancestral property. On the whole it seems to us to be more satisfactory to decide that the right exists absolutely than that it should depend on the conduct of the father or condition of the mother.

This decision having been pronounced on the plaintiff's right to sue, the following decree was taken by consent, viz. :—

1. That an account be taken of the whole of the undivided family property come to the hands of the defendants, and each of them distinguishing between the property left by the founder Tiroomala Moodelly at his death, and the undivided family property since acquired.
2. An account of all the just debts payable out of the family.
3. That the clear residue be ascertained.
4. That the Master report whether an agreement mentioned in Bill was entered into with the sanction and consent of the defendant Subramaneya Moodelly.
5. That if the Master should find in the affirmative, then that he take an account of the self-acquired property if any of plaintiff's father come to the defendant's hands.

The Master to report in three months after service of the decree with liberty to enlarge the time, and with liberty to report special circumstances. Costs and further directions, reserved.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We hear with much regret that another collision has taken place between the Punjab Railway authorities and the Engineer officer appointed to consult with them on behalf of Government. The latter forwarded a very unfavourable report of progress on the Mooltan line, and animadverted strongly on the action of the Company's Agent, bringing down on the latter the severe censure of the Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Stevens was not the man to allow the imputations cast on him to remain unnoticed and has, in a long memo. replied to the assertions of Major Warrand, and shown as we are told conclusively that the consulting Engineer had made charges against the Company's servants which could not be substantiated.—*Delhi Gazette*, *Feb.* 17.

We hold ourselves bound to acknowledge the prompt and effective attention which the Director-General of the Post Offices has paid to our late complaint about the irregular transmission of the overland mail. This time we have nothing at all to complain of. The packages were up to time ; and the requisite newspapers were delivered to us at the earliest possible moment. We hope the same regularity will continue. And we shall always make it a point, on the arrival of each overland mail, to keep Dr. Paton informed as to how his young gentlemen acquit themselves.—*Moffussilite*, *Feb.* 17.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

[From our camp correspondent.]

Agra, *9th February*, 1863.

Having just come into possession of my writing materials I address you this note to wile away a few minutes lying heavy on my hands. I am writing from Agra, the first encamping ground of the Governor General. I reached this place on the 5th, visiting the intermediate stations between Calcutta and Agra. During my journey nothing of importance occurred worth noting, beyond the fact of the train having passed over the Soane Bridge at a slow pace in six minutes. I mention this because I dare say very many of your readers have not yet crossed the bridge, and the time occupied in passing over will enable them to form some estimation of its length.

An accident of a very serious nature occurred the other day, attended with loss of life, I am sorry to say. It appears an officer of the Rifle Brigade—his name I am not yet in possession of—while driving out with his wife in a buggy from Mahomed Hossain's Hotel, drove against something in the way and capsized it. The result of this accident was that he lost his life after a few hours' suffering and was buried last night ; his unfortunate wife broke her right leg, and is still ill.

I visited the Governor General's camp yesterday for the first time. It occupies as much space nearly as there is between the Belatee Bungalow and the road that leads to the fort from Park Street ; the encamp-

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ment is formed on the spot where Greathed fought the rebels a short time ago. It is now covered with tents of all sizes and guarded by the following troops, the escort of his Excellency the Viceroy—a battery of horse artillery; a squadron of British Cavalry, a regiment of Native cavalry; the Viceroy's Body-Guard; a regiment of British infantry; Regiment of Native Infantry; and about one hundred and fifty police.

This afternoon about one thousand camels and fifty elephants walked into camp; and my informant tells me that in a few days some three thousand camels and three hundred elephants will make their appearance; from this you can imagine the space occupied.—*Calcutta Englishman, Feb. 14.*

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO AGRA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

By Wednesday evening the 11th, the collection of Chiefs who have been summoned to Agra to meet His Excellency the Viceroy, was pretty well complete. They have come each with a large retinue, and in as much state and show as possible or allowable. Indeed in this respect, I believe they have evaded the instructions given them. No sooner was it whispered at the Court of Snooks, that Johnson had had the temerity to set at nought the "Aginti," and brave his displeasure by adding to his suite an additional hundred or so of half-starved beggars on bony steeds, than Snooks's deewans suggested the necessity of being even with Johnson, and increasing the Snooksonian 'sawari' by an equal number. So more bony steeds were collected, and more beggars mounted, and greater was the noise and dust and confusion attending the state equipage of Snooks and Johnson. Great were the searchings of heart regarding the number of guns to be allotted to each, and bitter would have been the wrath of outraged Rajpoot honour had one out of the number been omitted. I cannot help thinking, however that had the Finance Committee been here—it is well perhaps for them that they are not—a saving of a few annas might have been made from the expenditure of each salute. Every thing in this world goes by comparison—even Rajpoot salutes. Had Snooks known that Johnson only had two guns, the Snooks, would have been well content with his three, and so on. All they cared for was the number of the guns each received in comparison with his neighbour. Nor that they are unmindful of the value of salutes in the abstract, but the paucity of powder expended by the British Government was easily made up for by each Chief firing salutes on his own hook at odd times during the day when he had nothing else to do. This went on to such an extent that for the first two days there was an incessant firing of heavy guns kept up, which has come to an end, either on account of the powder all being expended, or a hint from the authorities that it was contrary to the customs of the "Devils of the West" to allow perpetual firing in their civil and military stations.

The expenditure of money on the occasion of these state visits to the whilom capital of the N. W. P. nay of the Mogul Empire,—ah, who shall dare to chronicle His Excellency's regrets at the vagaries of his predecessor in robbing Agra of its ancient time-honoured traditional rights, and transferring them to a pestiferious hole between the malarious banks of the two rivers—the expenditure of money on these occasions must be enormous. When much money changes hands, it is clear some class must benefit—what is the class that profits by it now? not the unhappy subjects of these independent Chiefs, I wot, who it is to be feared, out of their deep poverty have somehow or other, directly or indirectly, to pay for their lords' amusement, and dignity. In how many homesteads throughout the length and breadth of Rajpootana, will this assemblage of dignitaries be realized in the curtailment of the scanty crust in the mouths of hungry little ones, and the rags which clothe the nakedness of the ryot's children.

"To those that have shall more be given." Rich have been the harvests of the tradesmen here who deal in "Europe goods." One potentate was disconcerted at the discovery that the privy purse had been mulcted to the extent of fourteen hundred rupees, for a trumpery mechanical toy the Calcutta price of which in Charles and Nephew's" advertisement was two hundred rupees! another got a carriage for more than double its price but the Political Agent made him return it. Oh Calcutta! weep tears of shame at being so far surpassed by mofussil trading ingenuity. I am told the first reigning power conceived itself in this wronged by British 'cuteness' has resolved, unmindful of the principles of free-trade, to petition the Viceroy for redress."

The ruling representative of another dynasty purchased several dozen bottles of smelling-salts at one shop. Another potentate got a whole room full of Bareilly chairs, whose price is 3 rupees a chair, at the reasonable rate of 12. And another was so delighted with a glove stretcher he saw in a shop, that he purchased the whole stock, on the condition of the price being diminished from 3 rupees to 2-8. And so pleased was he with this reduction, by which he effected a saving in the royal exchequer of at least one rupee eight annas, that he forthwith purchased a hundred and sixty rupees' worth of goods from the same repository.

"Hurrah for the civilisation," exclaims the philanthropic reader. "Then the Rajpoot ladies sport white kids on their little hands, at the zenana tea parties." Not so fast my friend. The Raja was delighted with the glove stretcher—he opened it, and found that by inserting his nose between the opening, and shutting the instrument, it would hang of itself a curious nasal appendage. A glorious idea struck him—an excellent punishment for a refractory Minister, or disobedient wife, and he then and there fixed one of the nose of one of his Ministers of State, who had incurred his displeasure, and made him go back to camp, through the overcrowded roads with the wooden glove-stretcher suspended from his nose. I am not stretching a point, (which the Raja did) nor going beyond sober truth in this narrative, and my readers in England will be able to appreciate the progress of education and refinement and general information among the Native States from these anecdotes. Perhaps they will draw an inference here from that Political Agents do not interfere too much in the affairs of our allies, so to make their influence disagreeably felt in the amenities of private life.

Thursday, the 12th, was the day fixed for the Viceroy's entry Oh! that I had the pen of a Russell to do justice to the arrangements made for his reception. To say that the place was in a fever of loyalty will be only half describing it. The train was due at 4-15. The Viceroy was to rest a while in his tents at the terminus before crossing the bridge. It is about three miles from the terminus to the camp, and the procession would march at a foot pace. It was therefore, as the reader will see, not only advisable, but necessary to close all the roads that in any manner connected the camp and the terminus, and stop all traffic as early as noon.

The advantage of this is obvious. It occasioned indescribable inconvenience to all sorts of persons, and made every class realize the fact that the Viceroy *was coming*. Your readers in England will be able to understand the effect of this arrangement, by imagining the Royal train from Windsor due at 5-30, and all traffic being stopped between the terminus and St. James's by noon.

It had also the advantage of collecting large crowds of people and vehicles on both sides of the roads, which added immensely to the dust, noise and confusion, all of which are necessary concommitants to a state entry. [illegible]ult was curious, it shows how extremes meet. [illegible]te of the cantonment when in the height of [illegible]lty fever expecting the arrival of H[illegible] representative, resembled exactly that of [illegible] cantonments in these parts during the [illegible]f the mutiny. It was Pandy-looked—there [illegible] bloodshed, it is true—or burning—Pandy-[illegible]opped short of that. But no European could [illegible]e his compound without danger of being seized. [illegible]ssengers carrying notes from one house to [illegible]re not allowed to go on. One gentleman of my acquaintance was stopped a little after twelve, and his carriage prevented crossing the road into his own compound gate by five gigantic Pandies, each six foot-four belonging to the Mooltanee horse, who leaped on him like American Indians at a war dance, and brandishing drawn sabres and with much 'tomling,' and many threatening gestures debarred further progress except on foot. I hear several others fell in with like mischance, and among them the General himself, but this I do not believe. Pandies are proverbially 'cheeky' to any but their own officers. I much doubt the policy or expediency of encouraging them in insolence towards any European gentleman.

With most commendable punctuality the Viceroy reached the terminus at the appointed hour. He was received there by a guard of honour of H. M.'s 23rd R. W. F., and shortly after the procession formed and moved off. The bridge-of-boats over the Jumna has to be crossed about half a mile from the terminus. As you ride over the bridge your attention is attracted by the imposing appearance of the fort, whose lofty walls of deep red sandstone stand out in bold relief against the white ground and blue sky. On crossing the bridge the road turns suddenly to the left, and runs along between the outer and lower walls of the fort and the river bed. Along this, the procession would, forming a most picturesque tableau from the Fort. The programme as laid down in orders, and published in the *Delhi Gazette*, was pretty exactly observed. The troops were in full dress, and much attention had been paid to their equipments, &c., all therefore was bright and brilliant. The sky was cloudless. The sunlight strong enough to be felt rather inconveniently by the actors in the pageant, no less than the lookers on, and as the roads had been well watered—at least as far as the Metcalfe Testimonial which stands on the edge of the parade ground, about half a mile from the camp, there was no dust to mar the beauty of the scene, whiten the whiskers, or spoil the appearance of the coats.

First of all came the Assistant Quarter Master General, Captain Norman, who was no doubt taken for the Viceroy by the great unwashed, his cocked hat and scarlet coat being probably regarded as the emblems of Viceroyalty, while the Squadron of the 8th Hussars following with swords drawn close behind were taken for the Body Guard. The hussars were followed by the splendid troop of Horse Artillery, which gained a world-wide fame under the walls of Delhi as Tomb's Troop, now under command of Captain Stallard. The Wing of H. H.'s 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers with Colonel Wells riding at the head of the column, followed, and then white faces gave way to black. The 10th Cavalry, though doubtless efficient, are not an imposing looking body of men, but perhaps it is hardly fair to judge of their appearance, coming as they did immediately after the specimens of the British soldier which had proceeded them. As for the Body Guard their costume has been changed, since I saw them last. I cannot admire the taste which devised their present dress. They are mostly enormous men, and the Indian reader will understand me when I say that they remind one of Gogs and Magogs who have taken to be 'khitmutgars.' Their exceedingly capacious bodies are enveloped in huge long tunics of scarlet cloth reaching below the knee, a white leather cross belt and pouch, and sabre, are the only ornament to relieve the huge mass of red, which is surmounted by a head dress of black with gold twist and a sort of upright feather-looking apparatus, like an ornamental tooth-pick stuck perpendicularly in the "pagree." I confess that the Governor General's Body Guard was never a favorite institution of mine, and it is much to be regretted that it did not fall between the edges of the financial shears. I have read in books how in former days charitable Romish priests under the orders of the inquisition, used to bedeck in the strangest conceivable manner the miserable victims of their cruelty, who were consignad to the stake, and lead them about at an *auto da fe* in strange and hideous dresses to amaze and frightened the crowd. May the grotesque, and unsightly appearance of this useless out of date institution be the prelude to its official *auto da fe?* I hope so.

Conspicuous in the simplicity of his English costume in a snuff-coloured frock-coat, and white hat rode His Excellency, looking fagged and tired. The horse he mounted at first had to be changed, as on crossing the bridge the animal was stung by some insect and became troublesome. This was the only 'contretemps' which occurred. The "Topee" the first and most popular emblem of England's greatness among our Indian subjects was pretty well, represented by the Civilians—I say pretty well, because I observed at least one decided Anglo-Indian semi-military helmet among the array of black hats that marked that position of the Sudder in the gay procession. The hats looked new, and tolerably well brushed, some indeed before the appearance of having been specially got for the occasion—a tribute to the distinctive badge of the highest Court of Judicature in these provinces, which will, I trust, be not ungrateful to its feelings.

There was a little deviation from the programme in the position taken up by the carriage in which the Countess of Elgin came, and in one or two other minor arrangements. I could not if I tried describe the motley group of uniforms, variety especially being displayed in the matter of hats, which followed her ladyships's carriage. Major General George Lawrence, Agent for the Rajpootana States, whose dependent independents ar to take up so large a share of notice on the present occasion, was conspicuous among the group in his political uniform, and his breast adorned with a number of medals and decorations which his share in many a well-fought campaign in India, has brought to him. All the officers Civil and Military had been ordered to attend to add to the dignity and importance of the Viceroy's entry, and I shall therefore be readily excused the attempt to describe particularly the appearance of this part of the procession. A detachment of the scarlet Gogs and Magogs—(their dress somehow magnifies their size,) the 15th Cavalry, Captain Marshall's battery, the remaining wing of the 23rd, and the 41st Native Infantry, and a body of Police brought up the rear.

The entry to the camp was a pretty sight I am told—a street having been formed by the 3rd Battalion of Rifles, to which on each side the respective bodies and detachments added themselves, as they came up in rotation, and to the welcome of a royal salute His Excellency entered his camp. I must plead guilty to not having witnessed this part of the pageant, and as it did not fall under my own observation I pass it by, having already extended this letter almost beyond allowable limits. There is also in my disposition a tendency to respect the 'ignotum' for the sake of the 'magnificum,' unlike the little boy in the "Old curiosity Shop" who used to "follow the 'Stilts' home to the door."

One reflection was forced upon my mind by the spectacle. The Viceroy's entrance into Agra was made with greater state and more show than I have ever seen before surrounding a Governor General. His entrance into Allahabad was more that of a private gentleman. What is the inference but that for state reasons, the importance of Agra as the political capital of this part of India *must* be recognized, in spite of the arbitrary fiat which was removed the seat of Civil Government to another place.

On the following day, Friday, His Excellency held a Levee for the reception of the European residents, but I must close my letter merely pausing to remark that the amateurs of the 3rd Battalion of Rifles played to a full house on Thursday evening, and gave unbounded satisfaction to the audience. The star of the evening was beyond a doubt Mr. Deadset in the farce of *The Old Story.—Delhi Gazette, Feb. 17.*

Business Announcemets.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto. of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

McCABE AND JONES WATCHES, CHUBB'S FIRE PROOF SAFES, For Sale.

McCabe's Gold and Silver Hunting Watch, Spring Capped latest improvement, with a certificate, and a Gold Hunting Case, Watch, by John Jones. Also, Chubb's Patent Fireproof strong Wrought IRON SAFES, with Drawers, of sizes, from 22 inches upwards. Apply to RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE & Co., opposite Messrs. Lyon Brothers, Apollo Street.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

(Army Tailors by Appointment.)

IN calling attention to their

Tailoring Department,

(which is now *complete* in its Stock of every Class of *Goods* required by *Civil, Military, Naval,* and *Political* Officers, would state that the great changes which have been made in the Army have been provided for *Officers* of the STAFF CORPS and the NEW CAVALRY and INFANTRY REGIMENTS can be supplied with complete and correct *Outfits of Uniform.*

**** Estimates, and Cards for Self-Measurement forwarded Post-free.*

Gold Laces, Sword and Shoulder Belts, Swords, Cocked Hats, Chacos, &c., for Officers of all ranks.

In their

Outfitting Department

will be found every requisite that the Climate of this Country renders necessary, to be worn, viz.:—

Merino Lambs' Wool, and India Gauze Under-Vests, and Pants.
Cotton, Thread, Merino, and Lambs' Wool Socks.
Neckties Scarves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Long Cloth Shirts, and Shirt Collars, in every shape.
Calfskin Boots, with Elastic Sides.
Strong Walking and Shooting Boots.
Patent Leather Boots and Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing

Of all sizes, always on hand, made in the best possible manner.

Overland Trunks,

Railway Companions, Carpet Bags, and Rugs.

Their

Hat Department

contains all the recent *Novelties* in *Hats* or *Caps* as well as the *Air Chamber Helmets,* and *Shooting Hats.*

The New Staff Corps Helmet.

Extract from G. O. 16th August No. 855.

"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pugree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

FISHING TACKLE.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite,

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

DESIGN FOR COMPETITION.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT are prepared to receive DESIGNS FOR A NEW EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL to be built on the Esplanade, Bombay.

Lithographed copies of the general plan of the accommodation required with a schedule of measurements according to the arrangements of the building which have been generally approved by the medical authorities and Government, together with plans of the proposed site, can be had on application at the office of the Superintending Engineer Presidency Circle, Bombay, and at the India Office, London.

The rates on which the work is to be calculated will also be furnished at these offices, and the gross estimate is not to exceed Rupees 3,80,000.

Complete plans and estimates are also required for residences for the Surgeon and House Surgeon, and for quarters for 8 sick officers, to be arranged in two or three blocks distinct from, but in the immediate vicinity of the main Hospital.

The designs of these buildings should harmonize in character and style with the main building.

The estimate for these, calculated on the same rates, should not exceed 1,25,000 Rupees.

There must be ample provision for thorough ventilation, which is obtained in Bombay by a sea breeze blowing generally from W. to S. W. during the months from May till September, and from various points from N. W. by N. to S. W. by S. during the rest of the year, provision should be made to exclude the N. and E. winds, which blow most frequently by night.

The walls must be protected as far as possible from the direct rays of the sun.

The designs are unrestricted as to style, provided it is suited to the climate, and to the use to which the building is to be devoted, and as to materials, provided that they are procurable in Bombay at prices which will admit of their being used in the building as designed.

The designs must include—

1. Ground plan and plan of each story.
2. Elevation of each of the 4 faces.

The plans and elevations to be on a scale of not less than 10 feet to an inch Specification and estimate with sections, &c., in sufficient detail to enable the judges to decide whether the plain can be carried out within the sum allowed.

Prizes will be awarded for the two best designs—Rs. 2,500 for the best, and Rs. 1,000 for the next in merit, provided the design fairly fulfils the above conditions.

If the best designs, in an artistic point of view, fail to fulfil any one of the above essential conditions, the Judges will be empowered to reduce or withhold the prize, and no prize will be awarded to a design merely because it fulfils the conditions, if otherwise conspicuously deficient in artistic merit.

The drawings and estimates, &c., should be sent in on or before September 1st in the usual manner with mottos, and envelopes containing the name and address of the artist to the Superintending Engineer Presidency Circle, by whom the envelopes will be opened in presence of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Public Works Department after the prizes have been adjudged.

All the designs received will be exhibited in the Town Hall, Bombay, for one month before the adjudication of the prizes, and unless claimed and removed by the authors, for one month afterwards.

The envelope containing the name should state the author's wish whether the name should be appended to the design when exhibited after the adjudication.

The Prizes will be adjudged by the Executive Committee of Fort Improvement Commission and the Engineers of the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay and Baroda Railways, who will be asked to aid Government in the adjudication.

In the event of any design being finally adopted by Government for execution without further modification than is made by the designer at the instance of Government, the Prize will be made up to one per cent on the amount of the estimate as revised by the Executive Committee.

It will be optional to Government to avail themselves of the services of the author in altering or executing any design which gains a prize or premium, any design to which a prize or premium is awarded will remain the absolute property of Government.

Unsuccessful designs will be returned to the authors if claimed by them or by their authorized Agents, within one month from the period of adjudication, during which period if not claimed they will remain exhibited in the Town Hall, Bombay.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
H. RIVERS, Lieut-Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 12th February 1863.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, the same comprises Glass Ware, Green Dinner Set, White and Gilt Tea Set, Plated Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames, a set of best Plated "Ribbed pattern" Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, Egg Cups, Toast Rack, Bronze Hanging Argand and Globe Lamps, a pair of single Barrelled Pistols in case by "Egg," London, Camp Cots, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Chests of Drawers, round and camp Dining Tables, Cutlery, a set of Block Tin Dish Covers, assorted Soups, Asparages, Salmon, a few lots of Books, Meat Safes Filterer, Copper Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

36 Kegs of Red Lead.

(On account and risk of the first purchaser.)

Borah Adamjee Baboojee and by order of Messrs. Souza, Pinto & Co.

108 Kegs of Iron Nails.

(Also at 2 p.m. at the Carnac Bunder.

700 Bundles of Hoop Iron.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 23rd Feb., 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets and Mullmulls. Also one case of Muslin Dresses, 100 casks of White Lead, a few Iron Bedsteads, Pictures in Maple-wood Frames, one Colt's Revolver, Guns, handsome Helmet and Garibaldi Hats and Caps of different patterns, one large floor Oil Carpet, about 50 dozen Brass Cocks of sizes and Sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow and Edward Adams, of London.
Wall Paper Hangings.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Plated and Bronzed Argand Lamps, of 1, 2, 3, and 4 lights, by A. J. Nash & Co., of London, guaranteed.
Breakfast Services, for 12.
Superior Hair Oil, in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 to Rs. 6 per doz., Cod Liver Oil, in large and small Bottles, and Bailey's Hair Wash.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made o them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 23rd February 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

400 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 " " Long Cloths.
500 " " Madapollams.
800 " " Jacconets.
200 " " Domestics.
10 Pairs plated Buggy and Chariot Lamps.
10 " Brass " "
3 Dozen Fancy Buggy Whips.
1 " Hunting "
6 Bales Mule Twist.
1 Case Cashmere and Colored Wool Hoods.
7 " Superior White Striped Cambric.
7 Bales Ladies Cloth.
1 Case Superior Electro-plated Ware.
25 " Preserved Fruits in Syrup and in Brandy.
6 " Cheeses in Tin.
1 " Ham in Tin.
4 " 7 lbs. Tins Pearl Barley.
7 " 3 lbs. Jars Jam and Jellies.
100 " Tin Plates.
A quantity of personal effects.
2 Barrels Pork.
2 " Beef.

At 2 P. M.

On the Musjid Bunder on account of the underwriters. The undermentioned Bags of Sugar landed ex *Futtal Rahimon,* from Mauritius, more or less damaged by Salt Water.

W V — 206 Bags Sugar.
Constance Darifat. — 136 Do. Do.
W V
N. Geffroy & Co. 193 Do. Do.
Urgy.

On account of the concerned.

The following unclaimed Goods ex *Turon* and *Glenila.*

H J M— 26 Bales Gunnies.
No Mark— 117 Bundles do.
" —3000 Loose Pieces do.
H M J— 156 Bags Sugar.
" — 3 Bales Gunnies.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts.............................. Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints .... " 7-8

Bombay, 23rd February 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

Rosselet & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.

They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palanquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of George S. King & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—RUM, of superior quality and strength, in Hogsheads and Butts. FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
Bombay, 19th December 1862.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Hock, in Cases of 1 Dozen Quarts.
Ditto, ditto 2 Pints.
Ruedesheim, ditto 2 do.
Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—The following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.
Moselle, ditto ditto 1 "
Sherry, ditto ditto 3 "
Claret, ditto ditto 2 "
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes ½ "

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.
Sherry, ditto ditto 3 "
Brandy, ditto ditto 1 "
Old Tom, ditto ditto 1 "
Whiskey, ditto ditto 1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana.*

The undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth & Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries and Port, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry, bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.

JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE SONS,
Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.........Amontillado............	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. } ......Good Dinner Wines...	"	"	24
White do. }			
Brown do. }	"	"	22
Yellow do. }			
MADEIRA, very old	"	"	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ......Quarts	"	"	28
Do. Do. ....Pints	"	"	15
Red Seal ....Quarts	"	"	24
Do. Do. ....Pints	"	"	13
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margux..............................	"	"	34
Leoville	"	"	28
St. Julien	"	"	22
Medoc	"	"	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A. DePaul.......Quarts	"	"	40
Do. ...A. DePaul.......Pints	"	"	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	"	"	36
Do. ... do ....Pints	"	"	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... }	"	"	38
MOSELLE do do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE..........................	"	"	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do	"	"	18
CURACOA...	"	"	42
MARASCHINO	"	"	40
CHERRY BRANDY	"	"	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	"	"	
Do. ...Julies Robins (30 year old)	"	"	50
Rum ....Fine old Jamaica...	"	"	20
Gin—Old Tom.......Booth, London.........	"	"	
Do...................Hollands, in cases...	"	"	
WHISKEY............Glenlivet, Crabbie ...	"	"	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 22nd December 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

Notice.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distance Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.
	Bombay	Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	...	2 30
2¼	Byculla	"	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	10 22	...	2 45
5¾	Dadur	"	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	...	...	2 56
8	Mahim	Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	3 10
9½	Coorla	Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	...	...	6 14	...	10 45	...	...
16¾	Bhandoop	"	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	11 12	...	...
20¼	Tannah	"	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	11 30	...	...
33¼	Callian	Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	12 5	...	...
	Callian	Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla	"	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wassind	"	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53¾	Shapoor	"	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66¾	Khurdee	"	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Kussarah	Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

						P.M.							
	Egutpoora	Dep.	...	6 30	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore	"	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106¼	Deolalee for Nassick	"	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar	"	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136¾	Lassulgaum	"	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar	"	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum	"	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193¼	Chalisgaum	"	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205¼	Kujgaum	"	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½	Pachora	"	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
231	Myjee	"	...	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237¾	Mussawud	"	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½	Julgaum	Arr.	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			A. M.	P. M.									
	Callian	Dep.	11 12	10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor	"	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel	"	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
66¼	Tillowlee	"	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Campoolee	Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			P.M.	A.M.			P.M.						
	Khandalla	Dep.	4 15	4 0	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
73¼	Lanowlee	"	4 35	4 20	...	...	8 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla	"	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91¾	Tulligaum	"	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee	"	6 25	6 15	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
112¾	Poona	Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	...	10 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona	Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130¼	Ooroolee	"	...	8 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146¼	Kheirgaum	"	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132¾	Patus	"	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal	"	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188½	Poomulwaree	"	...	11 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206¼	Jehwoor	"	...	12 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216¼	Keim	"	...	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227½	Barsee Road	"	...	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237¼	Marbeh	"	...	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255¼	Mohol	"	...	3 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276¼	Sholapore	Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distance Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			Noon.									
	Sholapore	Dep.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20¼	Mohol	"	1 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marbeh	"	2 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½	Barsee Road	"	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim	"	3 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor	"	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87¾	Poomulwaree	"	5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99¼	Decksal	"	5 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123¼	Patus	"	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kheirgaum	"	7 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Ooroolee	"	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163½	Poona	Arr.	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			P.M.	A. M								
	Poona	Dep.	9 50	9 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167¼	Kirkee	"	10 5	9 20	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184½	Tulligaum	"	...	10 20	3 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194¼	Kirkulla	"	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202¾	Lanowlee	"	11 53	11 23	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205¼	Khandalla	Arr.	12 8	11 38	4 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A. M.	A. M.					
	Campoolee	Dep.	3 15	2 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
209¼	Tillowlee	"	...	2 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222¼	Narel	"	4 10	3 5	7 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234¼	Budlapoor	"	4 45	3 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
243	Callian	Arr.	5 13	4 7	8 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Julgaum	Dep.	...	...	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Mussawud	"	...	...	...	12 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Myjee	"	...	...	...	12 55	...	...	...	...	...	...
29½	Pachora	"	...	...	...	1 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
45¼	Kujgaum	"	...	...	...	2 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
57¼	Chalisgaum	"	...	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
77½	Nandgaum	"	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
98¾	Munmar	"	...	...	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	Lassulgaum	"	...	...	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
124¾	Niphar	"	...	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
144¼	Deolalee for Nassick	"	...	...	...	10 0	8 5	...	...	...	...	...
160½	Nandore	"	...	...	...	10 55	8 55	...	...	...	...	...
175¾	Egutpoora	Arr.	...	...	...	11 55	9 0	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

						A.M.	P.M.					
	Kussarah	Dep.	...	...	...	4 15	2 0	...	...	...	...	...
184	Khurdee	"	...	...	...	4 45	2 30	...	...	...	...	...
197¼	Shapoor	"	...	...	...	5 35	3 15	...	...	...	...	...
201¾	Wassind	"	...	...	...	5 55	3 30	...	...	...	...	...
219¾	Titwalla	"	...	...	...	6 30	4 5	...	...	...	...	...
217¼	Callian	Arr.	...	...	...	6 55	4 25	...	...	...	...	...
			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	Callian	Dep.	5 23	4 15	8 50	7 20	4 30	...	...	...	5 20	...
255¾	Tannah	"	6 2	4 50	9 25	8 30	5 13	...	...	...	6 0	...
259¾	Bhandoop	"	...	...	...	8 42	5 30	...	...	...	6 15	...
267	Coorla	"	6 30	5 23	9 55	8 58	5 53	...	...	...	6 40	...
	Mahim	"	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	7 0	10 0	...	8 0
270¾	Dadur	"	...	...	...	...	6 7	9 25	7 9	10 10	...	8 12
274	Byculla	"	6 52	5 50	10 18	9 23	6 23	9 38	7 21	10 23	7 7	8 27
276¼	Bombay	Arr.	7 4	6 5	10 30	9 35	6 35	9 50	7 33	10 35	7 20	8 40

Note.—The 2-30 p.m. Train from Bombay will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only.

GHAUT CONVEYANCE IN ADDITION TO RAILWAY FARES.

Bhore Ghaut...... { Palkies.........Rs. 4 0 0 each. / Dhoolees .... " 2 4 0 each. }

Thull Ghaut...........Dhoolees...........................Rs. 10 each.

Passengers requiring the Company's Conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut should obtain Ghaut Tickets at the Stations where they take their Railway Tickets.

The Bullock Dumnees on the Bhore Ghaut have been discontinued from the 1st December 1862.

Dhoolee Tickets for the Thull Ghaut will be obtainable at all the principal Stations. The Tickets to be purchased 48 hours before travelling to enable the Company to provide the Conveyance.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 22nd December 1862.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

Business Announcemets.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,
BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.
FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.
The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net cash.
SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lerebour's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

TO SPORTSMAN.

A. LAING, Gun, Rifle, and Pistol-maker, from Edinburgh. Every sort of Fire Arms, Air Guns, &c., repaired. Hunting Knifes, Boar Spears, and every other Apparatus, for Sportsman made.

All best Guns requiring re-stocking done with English walnut timber, and by European hands.

A. L., contracts to keep clean, and in thorough repair at all times. Gentlemen's Rifles or Guns, for the sum of Rs. 5 monthly, which may be found convenient for Gentlemen belonging to the Rifle Association or Rifle Clubs; as the premises are on the way to, and from the practice-ground near the Vellard.

For the convenience of Gentlemen in the Fort work, or orders may be sent, or left at Mr. Jaffer Sulliman's, which will meet attention.

Terms, cash. On receipt of work, and if from Out-stations reference for payment.

Premises in front of the Bombay Spinning Company's Mills, Tardeo.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

Caution.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

AMMUNITION.—ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military purposes, Double Waterproof of Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings, to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges, for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases, of superior quality, for Shot, Guns, and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's Wilson's, Prince's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft refined Lead.

Eley Bros., Grey's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.

Wholesale only.

LONDON HOUSE.—Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Musical Boxes, with Drums and Bells, playing the following airs—

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.
2. In the Strand.
3. The Rataplan Polka.
4. La Traviata.
5. Red, White and Blue.
6. The Burlesque Galop.
1. Fenella Valse.
2. Spitzan Polka.
3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Italy.
6. Canz mein Leken Galop.

Gold Wristlets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, Sleepers, Watch Hooks, Swivels, Rings, Lockets, Keys, Alberts, Guards, Studs, Keepers.

Gold and Silver English and Geneva Watches, from Rs. 25 to 300, all guaranteed.

Jewellery, of all discriptions made and repaired; Musical boxes cleaned and repaired with the greatest care.

Improved Compound Magneto-Electric Machine, for Medical purposes.

Patent Moderator Table Lamps.

Candle Sticks and Shades.

Cruet Stands, Butter Pots, Nickel Silver Breakfast Sets, and Silver Butter-Knives.

Opera Glasses, Jet Jewellery, Thimbles, Silver Brooches, Silver Christening, Rogatta and Rifle Match Cups, Silver Albert and Neck Chains, Silver Butter Knives, Rs. 5 to 7, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Master Masons and Past Masters' Jewels, Aprons, and Sashes, Ribbons, Skins, Silk, &c., for making up Aprons, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.
Bombay, Established, 1861.

Business Announcements.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received, a fresh consignment of Fancy Millinery, ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty.*

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India, Windsor Castle,* and *Overland,* a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—

Ball Dresses, in *Tulle, Lace, Blonde, Tarlaton, Silk,* &c. &c.
Chinee Striped and figured "*Silk Dresses.*"
Rich *Evening* Silks and Grenadines.
Colored *Grenadine,* and Barege Dresses.
Colored Exhibition Organdie Muslins.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
White Fancy Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
White Brilliants and Dorias for Morning Dresses.
Colored Brilliants and Jacconets for Morning Dresses.
Mousseline de soi Dresses.
White and Colored Tarlatons.
Coloured Mohair Dresses and *Burnous to match.*
Chinée Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.
Plain Book Muslin.
Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm).
Warm Material for Dresses &c. for Ladies proceeding Home.
Black and White Lace *Shawls.*
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored Llama *Shawls.*
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks.*
Black Silk Paletots.
Rich Cloaks and Hoods for Infants.
Dress Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk, Blonde, Chip, Crêpe, &c. &c.
Plain and Figured Crinoline Bonnets.
Embroidered French Cambric *Handkerchiefs.*
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets *Collar and Sleeves.*
Black and White Maltese *real Lace Lappets.*
Black and White Spotted *Tulle Falls.*
Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets.*
Fancy, Gilt, and Caroline *Buckles.*
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets.*
"*Victoria*" and "*Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.
Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces.*
Rich Fancy Fans.
Black and Colored *Silk Velvet.*
Jet and Gold Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.*
Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies).
Exhibition Sashes.
Exhibition Chimisettes.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Warm *Shawls* and *Cloaks.*
Lace Leaves and *Wreaths for Bonnets.*
Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Jacconet Embroidery.
Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.
Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.
Patent Frilling for *Children's Dresses.*
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
Fancy Hats, richly trimmed, with "*Feathers* and "*Flowers.*"
Boys' and Girls' Hats, in great variety.
Wreaths and *Head Dresses of the Latest Fashions.*
Gold Tiaras.
Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses.*
Ladies' Corsets.
Hair Plaits.
Dress Preservers.
Colored *Fruit* for Hats.
Colored Gimps.

For Weddings.

Bridal Bonnets and *Wreaths.*
Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Tarlaton, Silk, &c.
Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.
Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

For Mourning.

Paramatta and Mohair (double width).
Black Grenadine and Barege.
Black Glacé Silks.
Grenadine Shawls and Burnouses.
White and Black Crêpe Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Black Shawls and Silk Stockings.
Black Fans, Jet Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed Muslin Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Half Mourning Muslins and Grenadine.
Half Mourning Check Silk Dresses.
Black and Grey Flowers.
Black Gimps &c. &c. &c.

Hours of Business from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to Hormusjee Bomanjee at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

Business Announcements

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bomba —The Fort and Byculla.
October 16th 1862.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hither to received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations,* he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
" do. do. Balmoral Boots.
" do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
" do. French Calf Walking do.
" Shooting Boots with hooks
" French Calf Oxford Shoes.
" Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
" Bronze Kid do. do. do.
" Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other house in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana.* A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India.*

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. Walker & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds,* amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ¼ to 1¼ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ¼ to 1¼	"	10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	6	0
Ship Slicers or Chisels, 4 inch	each	5	0
Do. do. do. 2½	"	4	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets	per doz.	12	0
File Handles, with Brass Ferules	per 100	15	0
Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	12
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	"	3	12
Do. Hoes	"	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch	each	1	0
Do. do. do. 6	"	1	2
Do. do. do. 7	"	1	4
Do. do. do. 8	"	1	6
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. No. 2	"	21	0
Do. do. do. No. 3	"	23	0
Do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	"	18	0
Do. do. do. No. 2	"	20	0
Do. do. do. No. 3	"	22	0
Locks, Iron, Pad, No. 1, 2½ inch	per doz.	9	8
Do. do. do. 3	"	9	8
Do. do. do. 3½	"	12	0
Do. do. do. 4	"	15	0
Do. do. do. N. 2, 2½	"	7	0
Do. do. do. 3	"	9	0
Do. do. do. 3½	"	12	0
do. do. do. 4	"	15	0
Do. Brass do. No. 1, 1½	"	6	8
Do. do. do. 2	"	8	0
Do. do. do. 2½	"	9	0
Do. do. do. 3	"	12	0
Do. do. do. No. 2, 1½	"	7	0
Do. do. do. 2	"	9	0
Do. do. do. 2½	"	12	0
Sack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 8 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp-posts	"	100	0
Very best Copal Varnish	per gallon	12	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	"	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	"	24	0
Books, Copying, Foolscap size, 500 pages	"	10	0
Do. do. do. 1000	"	14	0
Do. do. Letter size, 500	"	9	0
Do. do. do. 1000	"	12	0
Oiled Sheets for the above, Demy size	per sheet	0	4
Drying do. do. do.	per doz.	0	12
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2	8
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	"	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	"	15	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	"	1	0
Do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	"	1	8
Magnum Bonum Pens	per box of 12	0	10
Penholders for Pen Nibs, all kinds	"	0	6
Pewter Ink Stands of all sizes	from As. 12 to	8	0
Blotting Paper, Red, White, and Buff	per Ream	14	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	"	8	0
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	9
Paint Brushes of all sizes	from As. 6 to	3	0
Hand Brushes	each	1	12
Long-handled Hair Brooms	"	2	12
Bass Brooms	"	3	0
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1 12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	8
Carriage Mops	"	1	4
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	1	4
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do.	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces			
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	"	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do.	"	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	"	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	"	13	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	"	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. do.	"	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt of about 100 sq. feet		20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0

BASSETT & Co.

Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Porticos.

Insurances, &c.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON AND EDINBURGH.— Established 1809.—Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.—Subscribed Capital £2,000,000 Sterling.—Accumulated and Invested Funds £1,874,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company insures against Fire nearly every description of Property in all parts of the world, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to each risk.

Insurances for Seven Years charged for Six only.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

As an instance of the standing of the Company, it may be mentioned that the sum of £1,874,000 is now accumulated, and invested in Government and other securities.

The undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents, and are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

W. NICOL & Co.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire* and *Life Insurance* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention to the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Capital £1,259,760 Sterling.

THE UNDERSIGNED having assumed charge of the Bombay Agency, are now prepared to issue Fire Policies at current rates. Policies are also granted on detached Bungalows and Household Furniture. [illegible] at Six Annas per cent. per Annum.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

BONUS.

ALBERT MEDICAL AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and also for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company held at the Chief Office in London on Wednesday, the 24th of December, 1862, the Directors presented their Report for the year ending 31st of December 1861, which was unanimously agreed to and adopted.

Professor De Morgan's Report on the result of his recent valuation, and recommending that the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds should be applied as a Bonus appropriated to the Participating Policies in force on 31st December 1861, was also presented to the Meeting and was likewise unanimously received and ordered to be carried into effect.

The following is an abstract of the above Reports:—

The accumulated Assets on the 31st December 1861, amounted to	£747,939	0	10
Life Department.			
Number of Proposals submitted during the year 1861, 2,989 for sums amounting to	£1,378,726	9	10
Number accepted, and for which Policies were issued 2,235, assuring £845,622 1s. 8d., and producing new Annual Premiums to the amount of	34,300	19	2
Total amount of Life Premiums received during the year	254,878	14	1
Number of deaths that occurred during the year 314, and the sums paid and payable in respect thereof, including Bonuses	180,613	15	9
Guarantee Department.			
Number of New Policies issued 653, producing Annual Premiums to the amount of	2,794	17	6
Total Premiums received during the year in this department	7,587	14	8
Losses paid, and payable in respect thereof	4,638	6	8

The amount of Bonus applying to each Policy-holder entitled to participation in the Profits as above is now being calculated at the Chief Office, and will, when the particulars are received from London, be immediately communicated to those interested by printed circular.

The next Bonus will apply to Participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864, and the result will be declared during the year 1865.

Among the advantages offered to Insurers in this Company the following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium as compared with other first-class Offices—(this is really equivalent to an immediate Bonus). Immediate reduction to English rates on the Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Thirty days of Grace allowed when yearly or half-yearly, and fifteen when quarterly or monthly. Medical Examiners remunerated with a Gold Mohur for their Reports. Policies indisputable.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted.) Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

MEDICAL REFEREES REMUNERATED WITH A GOLD MOHUR IN EVERY INSTANCE WHETHER THE RISK BE ACCEPTED OR DECLINED.

Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
G. R. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 31st January 1863.

N.B.—Active Agents wanted at places where the Company is not represented. Apply to the Secretary.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office—73 & 74, King William Street, E.C.
Liverpool Office—Water Street.
Capital One Million (With power to increase)

Board of Directors.

Chairman.—F. W. Russell, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the National Discount Company, London.
Deputy Chairman.—Mr. Alderman Dakin, (Messrs. Dakin Brothers, London.)
Francis Braun, Esq., (Messrs. Blessig, Braun & Co., Liverpool.)
C. B. Colchester, Esq., (Messrs. Colchester & Woolner, London.)
J. H. R. De Castro, Esq., (Messrs. Carruthers De Castro & Co. Manchester and London.)
D. N. Giannacopulo, Esq., (Giannacopulo & Cochliani, Liverpool.)
Stephen Barker Guion Esq., (Messrs. Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Mr. Alderman Hale, (Messrs. Warren S. Hale & Sons, London.)
Charles Joyce, Esq., (Messrs. Charles Joyce & Co., London.)
George Kendall, Esq., (Messrs. Kendal Brothers, Liverpool.)
J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., Beddington, Surry, and the Temple London.
John Edward Naylor, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.
Lightly Simson, Esq., Chairman of the East Anglian Railway Company, London.
Thomas Stenhouse, Esq., Merchant, London.
General Manager.—W. P. Clirehugh, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of London. Union Bank of Liverpool.

INSURANCES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE,
On every description of Property.
AT MODERATE PREMIUMS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED, AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.
Agents for Bombay and Presidency.
Messrs. STENHOUSE & Co.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Banker, (Moss and Co.) Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq., Wine Broker, (C. Bushel and Co.) Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq., Merchant, (E. Heath and Co.) Liverpool.

Board of Direction.

Chairman of the Company.
Benard Hall, Esq., Merchant, (B. Hall and Co.) Liverpool.
Deputy Chairman of the Company.
Joseph Kitchen, Esq., Merchant, (Duncan and Kitchen,) Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Bruce, Esq., Merchant, Mincing-lane, London.
Directors.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq., Merchant, (T. F. Bennett and Co.) Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq., Merchant, (Kenneth Dowie and Co.) Liverpool.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq., Wine Broker, (Charlton R. Hall and Son) Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow.
Edward Heath, Esq., Merchant, (Edward Heath and Co.) Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq., Merchant, (Graham Kelley and Co.) Liverpool.
William Hind, Esq., Merchant, (J. H. Hind and Co.) Liverpool.
James A. Picton, Esq., Architect and Surveyor, Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq., Merchant, (Stitt Brothers and Co.) Liverpool.
H. O. Tunnicliffe, Esq., Corn Merchant, (Segar and Tunnicliffe) Liverpool.
Edward F. Alderson, Esq., Merchant, (Kelson, Tritton and Co.) London.
Abel Chapman, Esq., Wine Merchant, (Barton and Co.) London.
Henry Fowler, Esq., Timber Merchant, (H. and R. Fowler,) London.
Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq., Merchant, (Corbyn, Stacey, Messer and Co.) London.

Bankers.
The Liverpool Commercial Bank.
Auditors of the Company.
Messrs. Harmood Banner and Son, Accountants, Liverpool.
Manager and Actuary of the Company.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq., Liverpool.
Sub-Manager of the Company.
John Elphick Leyland, Esq., Liverpool.

THE Fire Branch is the only one opened in Bombay.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class Offices.

A liberal discount is allowed on Insurances effected for more than a year at a time.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.—HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st January 1863. *Bombay Gazette Office,* 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE INCOME TAX ACT No. XXXII. of 1860 In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As 12 per Copy *Bombay Gazette Office.*

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8. *Bombay Gazette Office,* 27 Apollo Street.

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